INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1930
13

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 283 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

U. S. Police On the Scent.

GADR PARTY LEADER AND 8 MEMBERS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 3.

New York.—An organization said by the police to advocate violence against British rule in India has been revealed with the arrest by the Immigration Authorities of eight members, including leader Dharim Singh of Gadr Party, who is believed to be responsible for a number of recent murders in the United States The Gadarites are reported to collect 25,000 dollars a year in membership dues besides large sums derived from blackmailing Indians smuggled into the United States.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP OF AIR MAILS.

India Within 36 Hours Of England?

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Th airmail service linking the Empire by postal planes operating to regular 24 hour schedule at a speed of three miles per minute is one of the developments to which the Air Ministry is giving its attenton.

It is hoped to bring India within two and half days of England, Australia six days and Cape for four days. One machine, Vickers-Napier Vellore, has already been produced and trials will take place shortly.—Reuter's Special.

SEVERE MEDITERRANEAN GALES

Indian Air Mails Held Up

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Owing to very severe Mediterranean gales, the flying-boat "Scipio," carrying the air mails to India is held up at Athens but will proceed to Palestine as soon as weather is more favourable.

Anxiety is felt regarding the French mail boat "Versailles" which plies on the Cross Channel route between New Haven and Dieppe and is at the mercy of a fierce gale owing to the damaged rudder. The "Versailles" which has 28 passengers aboard, left New Haven at noon and sent out distress signals. An hour later the Southern Railway tug put out but had to return to New Haven as a member of the crew was injured by the heavy seas. New Haven lifeboat was launched at 1 p.m. in a wind blowing at 68 miles an hour and has not returned at 4 p.m. A second railway tug has gone out.—Reuter.

SOVIET COMMISSION FOR LONDON

To Study Transport And Municipal Services

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A special Soviet Commission from Moscow is visiting London with the object of studying the Municipal Services and the organisation of London's transport As Moscow is planning to build an under-ground railway, London's vast tube net work is of special interest.—Reuter.

INDIAN FILM STAR IN FRENCH TALKIE.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Paris.—After making a French talkie version of "Lalla Rookh" Indian film star Sheikh Iftekar Rassool has left for Bombay. Rassool will leave for Hollywood in January to star in American talkie "The Song of India."—Reuter.

DELAY IN EASTBOUND AIR MAIL

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

The eastbound air-mail is further delayed and is expected on Saturday.—A. P.

IRON HAND OF REPRESSION IN INDIA EXPOSES BRITAIN'S "OFFER OF CO-OPERATION"

Congress President On Premier's Platitudes

AHMEDABAD. Dec. 3.

Interviewed in regard to the Premier's statement at the Round Table Conference, Sir Vallabhbhai Patel declined to make any comments.

The Congress, he said, had only one representative and one mouthpiece in all matters connected with the Round Table Conference and he wanted to leave all expression of opinion and all action in relation to it to that sole representative of the Congress till his return.

"After all, we in India can judge of what is coming only from what is actually happening here," continued Mr. Patel.

FACE TO FACE WITH GRIM FACTS.

"I am more concerned with the rapid developments of the last few days in the country. We are face to face with grim facts, in many provinces.

Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Madras each has its own tale of rising tide of repression. The latest and the grimmest factor in the situation is the era which is commmencing in Bengal with the promulgation of the blackest Ordinance we have known in India's history

REIGN OF NAKED TERROR.

This new Ordinance authorises the introduction of a martial law regime in Chittagong and probably other districts of Bengal, with all its frightful implications except its name, and replaces the rule of some kind of law by the reign of naked terror. It confers extraordinary powers on the police and the magistracy which are far beyond the needs of the situation. That it will be grossly abused is proved by the history of every repressive measure used by the bureausracy."

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel added that when the Congress found the iron hand of repression widening its grip from province to province, it could draw only one inference as to the sincerity of the Government's latest offer of co-operation.—A.P.

ORDINANCE FOR U. P. ?

Central & Provincial Govts In Conclave

SEQUEL TO "NO-TAX" RESOLVE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Government of India is in the closest touch with the U. P. Government regarding the situation arising from the no-tax campaign, with a view to ascertain the extent of special powers which the local authorities feel they would need to meet it.

The matter has already been discussed by the Viceroy's Executive Council and the outline of the official plan of action was reviewed. An announcement of Government measures to meet with the situation is expected early next week and may probably take the form of an Ordinance.

Besides the situation in the United Provinces, the situation in Charsadda, in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, continues to cause anxiety to Government, who are waiting to see the effect of the Premier's announcement in the Frontier.

Activities of Red Shirts, however, continue to be watched.—A. P.

Zemindars Get Restive

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

With the approach of December 15, the time for the payments in Allahabad District, Zemindars are getting anxious at the threat of a no-tax campaign.

It is reported that the Zemindars are forming associations for propaganda against the campaign and to protect themselves.—A. P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Office Shifted To Delhi

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

The office of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party has been removed to Delhi. All correspondence should now be addressed to Delhi and not to Lucknow.

House Searches In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Dec. 2.

Police conducted searches in eleven places simultaneously in connection with alleged political offences.—A. P.

VICEROY'S PLANE REACHES INDIA.

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

The Viceroy's plane piloted by Mr. Neville Vincent arrived here this afternoon.—A. P.

DELHI SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Sir J. Bhore May Succeed Sir J. Crerar As Leader Of House

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

As a result of further consideration of the subject, it appears that the 25th January as the opening day for the normal Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly is being considered as the best solution of the situation created by the Government's desire to have reasonable time for its legislative programme and the non-official members' desire to start the session later than usual.

This arrangement has been considered on the understanding that as no Finance Bill is likely to be placed before the Assembly next session, the usual dates for the presentation of the Railway and General Budgets may be varied and the previous rigidity of the dates may not be necessary. But of course, demands for grants must be voted before the end of March and the Railway Budget must be discussed and passed before the General Budget is introduced. Thus the presentation of the Railway Budget may be put off b some days, even upto a week, and this might suit the Railway Board who are always rushed for time in producing their statement by the third week of February.

SESSION TO CLOSE BY MARCH

The Railway Budget may now be introduced in the fourth week of February and the General Budget towards the middle or the end of the first week of March. In any case, plans are being made so as to bring the session to a close before the end of March. This will also coincide with the termination of the tenure of Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House.

The forthcoming session will also mark the termination of his long connection with the Assembly of Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, who led the House in succession to Sir Basil Blackett.

NEW LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The Government benches will find a new Leader of the House who may be Sir Joseph Bhore. Further, though it is too early to forecast, the position may have to be reviewed by the Government in the light of the returns from the recent taxation proposals and if necessary, in Supplementary Finance Bill may be presented then.

It is hoped, however that no need will arise for a supplementary Finance Bill. In any case, the possibility of a Finance Bill at the next sessions is very remote and every plan for the session has been made on the calculation of there being no such Bill—A.P.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION IS A STEP BACKWARD.

Mahatma Dissatisfied.

JINNAH SEES SERIOUS TROUBLE AHEAD IN INDIA.

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT MADE WORSE THAN BEFORE

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Though yesterday, Indian Liberal leaders hesitated to express their definite opinion on the Premier's declaration, the comments offered by their front rank leave no doubt that the declaration is welcome to them. The most outstanding of these efforts round the table they have been able to take out is the support of responsibility at the centre from die-hard Tories who compose the present Cabinet.

SILENT ABOUT "SAFEGUARDS."

In the midst of this jubilation they have forgotten that the Premier is silent on "safeguards in the interest of India." They are now working towards offering further co-operation in implementing the task of the Working Committee, set up by the Premier. Eternally living on false hopes, they see another ray of hope in the Premier's vagueness in not mentioning as to when the marvellous edifice of a Federal Government is to be completed.

I have it on best authority that they will not be content with Lord Sankey coming out to India, but they are using all their persuasive language to see that the Premier takes a trip to India as the head of the proposed committee. Their first effort in this direction will be an interview with the Premier by the end of this week when they will impress upon him to concede to their wishes.

A BACKWARD STEP.

Thought Mahatma Gandhi has not made any public expression on the Premier's statement, from the conversations that he had with a number of people including some Labour members of he House of Commons, it is understood that he considers that the Premier's declaration amounts to a step backward instead of forward.

There is a general feeling in Nationalist circles that since the Congress represents 85 per cent. of the population, whatever declarations or commitmen's may be entered into at the Conference, they must not be binding on the nation.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have expressed the opinion that last year's resolution of the Round Table Conference was provisional, but despite that the fact remains that the Congress has not agreed to any committees' report. And what were only resolutions last year have suddenly transformed themselves into convictions, but they are settled convictions of some people of the Conference.

CONGRESS DISSATISFIED.

So far as the Congress is concerned, nothing is settled by a majority in the real sense of the word, as the majority of the nation is behind the Congress. As a matter of fact there is no large measure of agreement on anything as demanded by the terms of the Conference and the whole situation has therefore become petrified.

MAHATMA NOT SATISFIED.

Mahatma Gandhi will not be content and if any party wants it to have any effect, it must procure the assent of the Congress without which every decision must become valueless.

FINANCE QUESTION MADE WORSE.

It will be also suicidal for the House of Commons to support the Premier's declaration as no control over the Army and Finance is even referred to in it.

FINANCIAL QUESTION MADE WORSE.

As a matter of fact Indian commercial circles look upon the Finance question as having been made worse than what it had been before. They are not satisfied as the statement does not contemplate the settlement of the Financial obligations by an impartial tribunal as demanded by the Congress. To Mahatma Gandhi and those who share his views, the declaration is utterly incomplete, though it may be pleasant to the ear.

In such circumstances, none from Indian Nationalist circle except that the Congress will endorse it and the only consequence left to it will be renewed fight in the immediate future.

LABOUR'S DOUBT.

I understand that the Labour members of Parliament will force the Government to say whether they are prepared to declare that all these so-called findings are capable of modification and improvement and that the financial obligation can be scrutinised as desired by the Government. They will also attempt to get an assurance from the Premier that the present administration in India will be run on such lines as to be acceptable to the people as a whole, particularly to the Congress circle. They believe that if such an assurance is forthcoming, they will be able to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to stay his hands and not restart the movement immediately after he returns.

JINNAH'S APPREHENSIONS.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Jinnah said: "India cannot wait for three years and until the whole question of federation is settled. Indian people cannot wait any longer. I do not think with all the goodwill in the world the Government here will be able to settle the question of federation within three years. Events in India are moving fast and I am afraid we shall soon have to face trouble again in India."

AS HE WOULD HAVE IT.

Asked as to what he wanted to be done, Mr. Jinnah stated he had asked the British Government to take upon themselves the responsibility of giving decisions and go ahead with the reforms immediately. They could and might have gone on with introducing responsibility in British India immdiately and then started a thorough inquiry into the question of Indian States. Mr. Jinnah add-

(Continued on page 7.)

Sir Samuel Hoare

India To Remain In Fetters.

POINTS IN SAMUEL HOARE'S SPEECH IN COMMONS

1. British command of the Army must be clear and undisputed.
2. British control of Foreign Affairs must be reserved.
3. Relations with the Princes must be retained by the Crown.
4. Finance must be effectively safeguarded.
5. There should be no discrimination against British Traders.
6. Rights of Services recruited by the Secretary of State must be safeguarded.
7. The Committees envisaged in the White Paper will be no more than mere *rapporteurs*. Final word on all matters must rest with Parliament.

(Full Details On Page 3)

TORY DIEHARDS ON WARPATH.

Churchill's Amendment To India Debate

(SEE STOP PRESS PAGE 7)

REPUDIATION OF GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

What Malaviya Thinks Of Premier's Offer.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Horrabin cordially welcomed Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Rangaswami, Ujjal Singh and other R. T. C. delegates at a reception yesterday organised by the Commonwealth of India League to launch a campaign on behalf of India. To greet the Indian leaders amongst others were present Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Nevinson, Wilfred Wellock, Leonard Wolf, Rothenstein, Morgan Jones, Tom Williams, Dr. Salter.

Mahatma Gandhi was unable to attend as he has been ordered to take rest after recent sleepless nights at the Conference.

Pandit Malaviya expressed total disappointment at the Premier's declaration which he described as a step backward instead of forward. He affirmed that the declaration meant a clear repudiation of Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He knew the Congress will reject the declaration, as it stands, as it does not satisfy a single demand of the people.

Malaviyaji appealed to the British audience to support the League to carry on a vigorous propaganda and enlighten the British public. He wanted them to know that the Congress was still willing to be a partner but partnership only on equal terms.

Mr. Rangaswamy agreed with Pandit Malaviya's views on the declaration and exhorted the audience actively to support the League as "it was the only organisation which was carrying on effective work on behalf of India."

MAHATMA'S VIEWS ON "MAC'S" STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Gandhiji is expected to give his views on the Premier's statement to-morrow night.—Reuter.

M. N. ROY'S TRIAL

Sir C. V. Raman And Srinivas Ivengar As Defence Witnesses

CAWNPORE, Dec. 3.

In M. N. Roy's case practically all the prosecution witnesses have been examined and cross-examined except the Hon. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohammed Halim and Rai Saheb Ben Behari Mukerjee, both of whom are said to be too ill to come to Court

M. N. Roy filed an amended list of defence witnesses mentioning Dange, of Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, Prof. Brijnarain of Lahore, Sir C. V. Raman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Ruikar, President, Trade Union Congress, Mr. V. Kalappa of Nagpore, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis of Labour Research Bureau, Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman, N. M Joshi, M. L. A. Mr Srinivasa Ivengar, Ex-Advocate General, Madras and has exempted Shaaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed, Singaravelu and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, whom he had named defence witnesses in the previous list. If the statements of Messrs. Halim and Mukerjee are admitted under Section 33 Indian Evidence Act to-morrow then the defence evidence will be adduced from December 9.—

MON. R. GAEBELE CONVICTED.
EX-PRESIDENT OF FRENCH INDIA ASSEMBLY.

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 3.

Monsieur R. Gaebele, ex-President of the French India Assembly was convicted and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs under Sections 309 and 311, French Penal Code, by the President of the Tribunal of First Instance.

M. Gaebele was charged with shooting on a crowd and causing hurt to one individual and minor injuries to two others last June. The Judge ordered the accused to pay compensation of Rs. 1.000 to the person grievously hurt and Rs. 100 to another, who received minor injuries. He further directed that the sentence of imprisonment be dealt with under "The Law of Berenger" by which the operation of sentence may be kept in abeyance for five years and then remitted if the accused is not convicted of any other offence during the period.—A. P.

PREVENTING MAHATMA FROM STARTING N. C. O. MOVEMENT

To Pin Him Down As Chairman Of Working Committee Of R. T. C, In India

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Instead of being disillusioned after the Premier's statement in the House of Commons the Indian Liberals welcome it as containing a friendly tone. As for the Premier's agreement with Earl Winterton that the declaration does not concede Dominion Status the Liberals are of opinion that in the circumstances the Premier had no other alternative than to accept this position with a view to get the House ratify the principle of Central Responsibility as adumbrated in Tuesday's declaration.

LIBERALS INVITE PREMIER TO INDIA.

The Liberals hope that the Premier will be able to accede to their wishes to come out to India as the Chairman of the Working Committee, at least for a fortnight, and return to London in time for the Parliamentary session.

The names of Lords Zetland and Peel are mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Franchise and the Finance Committee respectively.

PINNING DOWN GANDHIJI TO R. T. C.

It is understood that Government contemplates dividing the main constituent Committee into the sub-committees—British India Delegation, 2 Indian States Delegation, and 3 British Delegation. It is rumoured that in order to get Gandhiji pinned down to working on this Committee instead of non-co-operating in the country the British Government is awaiting the opinion of the Indian Government as to the desirability of Gandhiji as the Chairman of the British India Sub-Committee. This, however depends upon Gandhiji's attitude on the whole issue to be declared to-night.

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WANTED—One TRAINED NURSE for Maternity Home. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. Apply Secretary, J. C. MILLS, LTD., Gwalior.
A 4002

SHORTHAND TYPIST capable to do Gujarati and Mahratti Correspondence. Young travelling Engineers for selling oil engines, flour, rice, oil mills, lathes, ice, washing machines. Write to EASTERN TRADE DEVELOPMENT CO., 136, Meadows Street, Bombay.
A 4011

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as Assistant Master on Rs 60-3/2-100 p.m. One with experience or possessing qualifications in training preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and other particulars to HEAD MASTER, Shree Pratap High School Bansda.
A 4003

SEASON COMMENCED.—WANTED few more SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on salary Rs. 100/- with commission and T.A., for pure Nilgiri Teas. Efficient hands may apply to:—The Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris.)
A R6314

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
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WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R5862

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HORNSBY OIL ENGINES 6, 7½, 8, 9 BHP. Blackstone 11½, 15½ BHP. all secondhand imported. 17 BHP. NEW crude lamp start. 4 tons ice plant. lathes 8 ft. 12, 14 ft., Punching and Shearing machines, 5/8" and 3/8". London Rebuilt Typewriter, Remington. Electric Vaccum Cleaners, Belting. EASTERN TRADE DEVELOPMENT CO., 136, Meadows Street, Bombay.
N 4012

Trade Announcement.

XMAS NEW YEAR CARD of Love, Intimate and Rare Life Photos of Salon de Paris. Fine assortment on Rs. 5/- only. No V.P.P., GAJANAN COLVALCAR, MAPUCA. (Goa.)
T R 6345

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P R6325

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CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual range tips. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

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H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS 1931. CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

During the period, Friday, the 11th December to Thursday, the 31st December, 1931, both days inclusive, return tickets both in local and through booking will be issued over the N. S. Ry. at the reduced fares shown below:—

FIRST and SECOND CLASS—For any distance over 100 miles each way.—At one and one-third single fares.

THIRD CLASS by Express and Ordinary Trains.—For any distance over 100 miles each way.—At one and three-fourth single fares.

These return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey upto the midnight of the 14th January 1932.

For further particulars and for details of the concessions allowed on other Railways apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

(By order)
D. B. TREVOR,
Chief Commercial Manager.
Chief Commercial Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Dn.).
Dated 1st December, 1931.
4004

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be closed from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1931. (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1931.
4016

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete foundations along Tardeo Road from public passage opposite Prabhat Mills to Tardeo Chowk will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 14th December, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. Five each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd December 1931.
4014

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on MONDAY, 21st December, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1931.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointments of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A., and of Mr. A. Kirke-Smith as Directors.
IV. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. F. Macdonell, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for the inspection of shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in accordance with Section, 103 of the Articles of Association.

Bombay, 4th December, 1931.
4008

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUNDERRAO DINANATH NAVALKAR, Esqr., has contracted to Sell the undermentioned property, at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Examiner Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold (Salt Batty) land or ground situate, lying and being on the Clerk Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B/13597 and Old Survey No. 375 and New Survey No. 3/3451 Cadastral Survey No. 1999, of Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 7403 (1) and Street No. 61-63 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Moolna Bholwa, on or towards the West by the property of Sarabai, widow of Esmail Jooma on or towards the North by the Clerk road and on or towards the South by the property of Garlick Company.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1931.

MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Examiner Buildings, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
4007

Public Notices.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the following buildings and lands which should reach the undersigned before the 4th January, 1932.

1. P. W. D. Rest House at Ahmedabad (Shahi Bag) Area of land about 1 acre—20 Gunthas—O A. Non-agricultural land assessment at Rs. 80| per acre.

2. Travellers' Bungalow at Gogho; Area of land about O A—2 G—10-1|2 A. Non-agricultural land assessment at one pie per sq. yard.

Any information pertaining to these buildings and lands will be available in the undersigned's office

Acceptance or rejection of any offer or all rests with Government.

(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division
P. W. D. Office,
Ahmedabad, Dec 1, 1931.
4006

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RY. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that some creditors of this Company whose claims have been admitted have, notwithstanding due notice having been given to them, not as yet taken payment of the second dividend of annas two in the Rupee recently declared. They are hereby informed that they should receive the payment by 31st of December, 1931, in the Office of the Company on any working day between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. by previous intimation, otherwise no further notice will be taken of such claims for this dividend.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co. Ltd., in Vol. Liquidation.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1931.
4013

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POVERTY ROOT CAUSE OF INDIA'S ILL

"Cost Of Indian Army Must Be Shared By Britain Or Empire"

—MISS RATHBONE.

"PLEDGE TO GIVE INDIA RESPONSIBLE GOVT. UNFULFILLABLE"

—SIR R. CRADDOCK

"Mahatma's Jekyll And Hyde Existence"

SIR S. HOARE'S DELIGHT IN ASSOCIATING HIMSELF WITH INDIAN LEADERS

"Future Controversy, If Any, Is Not Going To Be Bitter"

LANDON, Dec. 2.

Major Attlee following Mr. MacDonald declared that the opposition welcomed the Government's reaffirmation of the principle of Central and provincial responsibility, and also the reaffirmation of the Government's belief in an All-India Federation; but they wanted also to know what was to be done in future to carry on negotiations. Were reports of Committees to be made to the Round Table Conference or to the Commons

Mr. MacDonald, interrupting, said that the Conference remained in being, and would have to meet in due course.

Major Attlee replied that it was satisfactory to know that the method of negotiation through the Round Table Conference would continue. After what had been done retreat would be disastrous. Mr. Churchill's action indicated total failure to grasp the essentials of the Indian problem. The path of safety was the path of bold advance. They could not allow the Conference to fail.

WINTERTON'S APPEAL TO CHURCHILL.

Earl Winterton was of opinion that the Premier's annoucement was not calculated to produce either much enthusiasm or indignation. There was really nothing to fight about, for the announcement contained nothing which in any way altered the situation. If the bill was to be introduced for major constitutional changes the Premier and his colleagues would have to reach decision and themselves find a solution of the problems of Minorities and Safeguards. Hence he did not see much object in having more Committees. He urged that Government should exercise great care in establishing committees since they might do much harm, although they might do something to elucidate certain points. He appealed to Mr. Churchill not to press his amendment since there was nothing in Mr. MacDonald's announcement to which he (Mr. Churchill) should object. Mr. proceeded to urge that if the Burma Round Table Conference showed consensus of opinion in favour of a particular constitution Government should accept it.

Major Cadogan confessed that he was not greatly impressed by the unanimity of the demand for responsible Government until the meaning of it was more definitely indicated. He said that the Premier would render incalculable service to India if he succeeded in dispelling distrust of British promises.

FULFILL THE 1917 DECLARATION.

Col. Wedgwood declared that the Round Table Conference had failed because it had not produced the heads of agreement necessary if agreed legislation was to follow. Government must now take full responsibility for carrying to the ultimate conclusion the Declaration of 1917.

Mr. Chotzner said no safeguards had been laid down for the civil Service and the police. He paid a tribute to both the Services and urged that it was essential to prevent interference with the well-being and future of police.

Mr. Mitchell-Banks hoped that it would be recognised that the Committees would not be statutory bodies and that their utmost power would be to make recommendations for the consideration of Parliament.

MISS RATHBONE'S SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

Miss Rathbone expressed relief at the Premier's statement, for she had feared that reactionaries might impel Government to reconsider its pledges to India. Poverty was the root of Indian discontent. She suggested that at least part of the cost of the Indian Army might rightly be contributed by Britain or the Empire. She was confident that India would soon be an equal partner in the Empire, but India would be crippled until both workers and women were completely free.

"UNFULFILABLE PLEDGE," SAYS, CRADDOCK.

Sir Reginald Craddock, who is supporter of the amendment, objected to the pledge to give India Responsible Government on the ground that it was unfulfillable. All we could do was to give India a paper constitution bearing the name of democracy or Responsible Government, but which would be a complete sham, and would put the country under an oligarchy of men from whom we had so long been protecting it. He maintained that when the British were accused of breaking their pledges they as good and easy-going people did not pause to see whether the charge was justified, but hastened to do what their accusers wanted. The accusers had calculated on that quality of the British.

MR. MONTAGU & APPLE OF DISCORD.

The plain John Bull was no match for Brahmins and Banias. Our negotiators had no more chance than Adam and Eve with the serpent (Laughter). The apple indeed—of discord—was thrown into India by Mr. Montague. Until then there was no difficulty in governing the country because the people felt that they were being governed impartially, but from the moment apple was thrown in, the question became "If the British are not going to govern us, who is?" That question has been dominant ever since. The administration of law in India during the last three or four years had been lamentably weak. Concessions only led to more concessions. We made concessions to induce Gandhiji to come to London. He asked whether they were worth while. He contended that it was impossible to tell whether Gandhiji was here as a saint or as politician. On alternative days he explained away what he had said the day before.

"JEKYLL AND HYDE EXISTENCE."

His alternating fluctuations were made on six days and one day left was his day of silence when nobody knew whether he was Doctor Jekyll or Mr. Hyde. He declared that democracy under Hinduism was an absolute impossibility, and it was sheer mockery to sugest that depressed classes would be looked after by higher classes.

Sor S. Hoare then followed, and the debate was then adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Churchill will move amendment.

Sir S. Hoare said that the new Parliament was unlike any of its predecessors. The unprecedented size of the majority was an outward expression of the national demand for action. Just as in the countries used to dictatorship this demand for action meant Fascism and Bolshevism so here with our Parliamentary traditions it had taken the form of this huge majority. To-day as a result of the nation's action, the British House of Commons could be the most powerful instrument of government in the world. We, therefore, asked it to look critically, calmly and resolutely at one of the gravest questions that would face it during its life-time.

A NEW BRIDGE?

Government could not avoid a decision upon the Indian policy. Would it succeed or not in building a new bridge between England and India that would unite them for ever in friendly partnership and mutual understanding? It had often been said that the House of Commons took little interest in the Indian affairs. That charge would not be made against the present House. He dwelt upon the informative nature of to-day's speeches, and urged the honourable members to keep their eyes and minds constantly concentrated on the Indian questions. Let them, if they think fit, criticise action and the policy of Government. These issues were much too grave for platitudes, reticences and generalities. Every one had the right, indeed the duty, to say what he thought. He was the last man in the world to resent criticisms of men who with fervour, sincerity and knowledge of those honourable friends who did not see eye to eye with the Government, did not resent their criticisms. Nor would they resent statement of the problem as it appeared to him. Of all difficult controversies in the world the most difficult were those in which each side was right. When all the right was on one side, it was easy to make decision. When, however the scales of justice were evenly balanced, it was difficult to give a simple verdict. Such a controversy was the Indian controversy.

"SPLENDID RECORD OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION."

On the one hand was a splendid record of the British administration in India. During 170 years of our partnership we had given the Indian continent peace and justice, we had given India a sense of unity that it had never possessed before, we had expelled from it the spectre of famine and on all sides we had opened out opportunities of advance for its teeming millions. From the days of small things when our only officials were revenue collectors, when our only interest was trade, when Warren Hastings was an assistant warehouseman, in the service of the East India Company, when Stamford Raffles was a clerk at a few shillings a week, our partnership entered into almost every corner of British India and Indian life. Such associations as a result of nearly two centuries of splendid endeavour could not be destroyed. Such partnership of utmost value, he believed, as much to India as to ourselves, must not be dissolved.

That was the first factor in the situation. The second was of a different character. It was not a result of our connection with India at all, but of a general wave of sentiment that had spread with increasing force over the whole world. Indian Nationalism was not a sentiment peculiar to India. There was no country in Europe or Asia in which we did not see it working with unprecedented strength. In India it had shown much the same symptoms as in Turkey, Iraq, Czecho-Slovakia or Poland. There, as everywhere else, in the world, it had concentrated in the demand for a greater share in National Government. Though the demand might from time to time, take embarrassing forms, we could not in justice resent its existence.

WE DID THIS, WE DID THAT.

It was we who had created any idea of National Unity in India, and it was we who had encouraged Nationalist Movements in many countries of the world. That was the problem which faced us. That was the core of the whole problem. We had to reconcile obligations of a long British partnership with India with the legitimate aspirations of Indians to take a greater part in their own government.

The question the House had to answer was: whether it was possible to satisfy the demand of Indians to govern themselves without endangering the vital interests of Indian and the British that had been created during our long partnership. There was room for difference of opinion as to the chances of success, for the problem bristled with difficulties at every stage. Personally, he was hopeful, but in any case, it was worth the while of this new powerful Parliament to make an attempt. If indeed, they were successful during the years of their existence in making reconciliation between the two points of view, they would show themselves worthy of confidence that the electors had reposed in them and of gratitude of all future parliaments.

FOLLOW "MAC'S" ADVICE.

He had now been incessantly connected with Indian questions for more than a year. Not a day had passed whether he had been in or out of office, in which he had not been discussing them. Perhaps, therefore, honourable members would forgive him, if he offered them a piece of advice founded upon his experience of the last twelve months. They should follow the advice given by the Prime Minister yesterday, and that afternoon to keep clear of phrases and generalities.

Phrases and generalities, it seemed to him had done more harm in Britain's attempt to find reconciliation between the two views, British and Indian, than almost anything else, and so far as he was concerned he had always tried to avoid the use of high sounding phrases and to address himself constantly and continuously to actual facts. A year ago, a great battle was being fought over the phrase "Dominion Status." He hoped that now they would not get into a similar wrangle over the phrase "Responsibility at the Centre." Responsibility at the Centre to some people appeared to be one out of the Ten Commandments, they must all observe. To others on the other hand, it appeared to be an unforgivable sin which we must never commit.

ALL THREE PARTIES COMMITTED.

As far as India was concerned, all the three parties were equally committed to accept the fact that Responsible Government was the ultimate objective towards which all of them were working. It was, therefore, not a question whether India was to have responsible Government or not. They were all agreed that some time in future it should have responsible government. The question to which he invited the attention of the House was not whether India was to have responsible Government or not, but when it was to have responsible Government and under what conditions. The Prime Minister's statement and the deliberation of the Round Table Conference threw much light upon the answer that they could at present give to the question; and he wished to say in passing that as far as the Round Table Conference was concerned, he did not admit the justice of many of the criticisms made against it during the course of the debate. "I believe myself that though it may so far have failed in finding agreement upon many fundamental questions and great many details; yet it has played a very useful part; and the Indian controversy will never be quite the same again.

NO BITTER CONTROVERSY IN FUTURE AS WAS IN PAST.

"Speaking for myself, I can honestly say that it has been a great opportunity and a great privilege to me to sit there day after day, week after week, with a number of prominent Indian representatives in a very difficult task. Representatives of the Government were in peculiarly difficult position and very often my Indian colleagues might have thought us to be hypercritical; but I can assure them and I can assure the House that during these last sessions I have learned a great deal and I believe they have learned something too. I am quite as I said just now, that the controversy—if controversy there be—in future is not going to be as bitter as in the past as the result of associations and friendships made during these long weeks.

I have said that by the way and I must come back to the point to the present position of the Government; and I believe of the great majority of the members of this House towards the advance to Responsible Government.

The Prime Minister's White Paper has clearly set out the position of the Government. We have stated clearly and categorically for Government that we will accept what the Prime Minister said on behalf of the last Government in last January. We are prepared to make advance to Responsible Government both in the Centre, and in Provinces upon certain definite and specified condition." There were two conditions that most members knew all about, but he must for the sake of clearness repeat them at this part of his speech.

SAFEGUARDS—IN MUTUAL INTERESTS.

The first condition was the Responsible Government at the Centre must be an All-India Government, representing both British India and Indian States and the second condition was that several obligations which had resulted from our long association with India must be safeguarded and must be safeguarded, as he would show, just as much in the interests of India as ourselves. (Cheers). The whole basis of our discussions during the last 12 months had been that the Constitution that we were considering must be an All-India Constitution.

As the world grew closer together, as time and distance were eliminated so it was quite impossible in a sub-continent like the Indian Continent, that one section of it should be isolated from the other section, and he was quite sure that whether it was in the interests of the Princes in the Indian States or whether in the interests of British India, the future of India must be upon an All-India Federal basis.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION AND A REFUTATION.

It was a fashion to say that an All-India Federation had, during the last two weeks drifted away into a very distant and very vague background. He said categorically that that was not the case. Differences had emerged. What else could they expect when they were dealing with 600 States varying in every detail of their Government, varying from great States like Hyderabad as big as some of the great powers of Europe, to a State of a few acres with a revenue of quite a few rupees.

Of course, there must be differences to be adjusted when one was dealing with a body of individuals and States whose interests and whose conditions were at variance.

But nonetheless, he could tell the House that the idea of an All-India Federation definitely and permanently still held the field and that only at the last session of the Round Table Conference, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Bhopal, had repeated it, and a representative of the greatest State in India, Hyderabad, had re-affirmed it. It was not only the ultimate ideal, but it was a practicable factor in the problem; and they were going to do what they could to surmount these differences and to make it possible for the Indian States and the Princes to take their part in the All-India Federation.

So much for the first condition, upon which we were prepared to advance towards Responsible Government. He would give the second condition, the safeguarding of the obligations, which has grown up during the long years of our association with India, the obligations which, he said, must be specified just as much in the interests of India, as of ourselves. He had more than once stated these obligations, and he ventured to state them once again this evening. He would do so shortly but he hoped that none of his Indian friends would think on that account that he was peremptory about the details, or about the machine for ensuring them. If he stated them shortly, it was because he had not unlimited time in which to address the House.

CONDITIONS OF ADVANCE.

The first of all until India was in a position to defend itself our command of the Army must be clear and undisputed, and our control of foreign affairs must be reserved.

Secondly, our relation with the Princes must be retained by the Crown.

Financial stability must be effectively safeguarded and ultimately must internal security. Minorities must be protected.

There must be no unfair economic and commercial discrimination against the British traders. (Cheers).

Rights of Services recruited by the Secretary of State must be safeguarded. He had said just now that these were the obligations which must be kept just as much in the interests of India as for ourselves. He would tell the House why he made that claim. He took the case of the army. Surely until India could defence itself it was to the advantage of India to be protected from the ravages of invaders to which before the British ocupation it was so often subjected. It was therefore, in this period before them, immensely to the advantage of India and for India's development, to have protection of the British army.

INDIAN CREDIT AND BRITISH CAPITAL.

Then again there was finance. Surely it was to the advantage of India that in a difficult period when they were embarking upon constitutional changes to have behind it the steady support of British credits. Nothing would do India greater harm than to have its credit shaken, and nothing would do it greater harm particularly in these difficult days of constitutional change than to shake the confidence of British traders to whom India owed much, and to whom he believed India would owe very much for the ca-

(Continued on next Page.)

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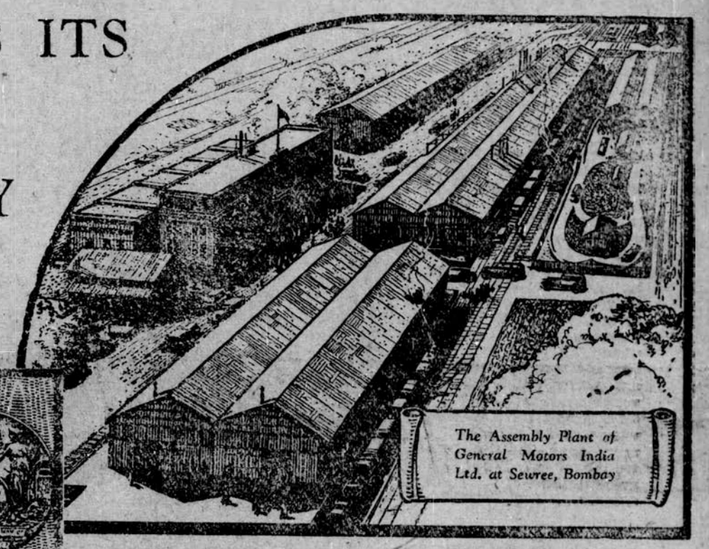

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BUILDING CARS IN THE EAST FOR THE EAST

POVERTY ROOT CAUSE OF INDIA'S ILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

pital it so greatly needed for its own development.

"SHAFEGUARDS ARE NOT SHACKLES."

He hoped he had said enough from the two examples he had taken to show that when they spoke of the safeguards they were not proposing obstacles for the purpose of blocking India's constitutional development but they were thinking much more of protection which was urgently needed for India no less than for ourselves.

These safeguards are not shackles upon India's future. They are rather stays, without which the new Indian constitution will lack a sure and safe stability that it will so much need. If these obligations can be satisfied—if on one hand we can set up an all-India Federation and if on the other hand we can ensure those necessary reservations—I am prepared to make an advance both in the Centre and Provinces that is foreshadowed in the Government White Paper. Indeed I go so far as to say that I believe that Government set up under such conditions as I have mentioned might very well be a stronger Government than the Government that we have got in India at the present time.

GOVT. OF INDIA OVER-CENTRALISED.

I do not make the least criticism against any official high or low in the Government of India. I think they are carrying out their difficult task with magnificent efficiency. But what does strike me, coming fresh to India Office, in the course of the last few weeks is that the Government of India, as at present constituted is vulnerable in two directions. First it appears to me to be overcentralised. In the old days when the problem of Government was central one and the needs of governed were very few it was possible to rule a great Continent with high centralised machine. I suggest for consideration of the members that they should give their attention to this side of the problem and ask themselves whether, now that the problem of Government has become so immensely complicated, the time has not arrived when there ought not to be some kind of decentralisation. That is the reason why I, and I think a great majority of members of the House, have always been anxious to see this decentralisation carried out in the way of provincial autonomy.

There is another consideration and if members will take it into account they will appreciate its significance. The Government of India to-day is a Government composed of official and nominated members. Almost every politician in the country, to whichever party he belongs, is in a happy position of being in totally irresponsible opposition. That leaves Government in a very vulnerable position, I look forward to the time when Government will no longer be in so vulnerable a position, and when with the ebb and flow of politics, the Opposition might be subjected to salutary checks and hopes or risks of being in office itself.

I am only suggesting these two lines of thought. Nor do I wish to dogmatise upon them. What I wish is that members in approaching this problem would give them their most careful attention.

THE OBJECTIVE.

If my survey of the situation is correct I would venture to say that our objective should be the following:—

First, an All-India Executive and Legislature, and, I hope, that neither Executive nor Legislature would be too big. They should both be designed for the exclusive purpose of carrying out certain clearly marked federal duties.

Secondly, autonomous Provinces, in which each Province shall be given the greatest possible freedom for its individual development and, as a basis of the whole structure, safeguards without which British India and Indian safety and credit cannot continue. That should be our objective. This is the objective of the Government White Paper. That is the Government envisaged in the White Paper.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION TO CHURCHILL.

Here let me turn aside for a moment and say to Mr. Churchill that I do not quite understand the bearing of his amendment upon the statement as I understand it. No doubt to-morrow he will elaborate his views when he comes to address the House. Let me only say to him to-night that, knowing the views he has so brilliantly and so frequently expressed in this House and in the last House, I am a little bit nervous as to whether we and he mean the same thing. One of my great causes of regret during the last few months is that he and I have not always been alike upon Indian questions, ad I would like to be quite clear before we end this debate whether he and I understand the statement and his amendment in the same way—I do not want to press him now, but let me suggest to him the kind of doubts that are in my mind at any rate.

If his amedment is intended to be a derogation or diminuation of the Government statement then quite obviously we could not accept it. If it is not intended to be derogation of the Government statement then I do not quite understand what it does mean. For insance, there is a passage about the Statute of Westminster. I really do not know what he means by that the Statute of Westminster has no more to do with the statement of the Government policy than the man in moon. Secondly, there is his point about commercial discrimination. I have said quite clearly that we insist as one of the safeguards that must be made that there shall be no unfair discrimination against British trade. Perhaps to-morrow he will let us into his confidence and tell us whether there are more in his mind than that.

CHURCHILL ON ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY."

(Churchill: "Ultimate responsibility of this Parliament"). Sir S. Hoare continued: I hope very much that he and I are in agreement upon this. What we mean is this not that the British Government or the Government of India should intervene in day-to-day details of Indian administration. If we meant that it would be a mere farce to talk about any transfer of responsibility at all either at the centre or in provinces. What we mean is that in extreme cases there must be the ultimate power somewhere, and that ultimate power would reside in Provincial Governor, and Viceroy. That is what we mean, and perhaps to-morrow he will tell us whether he and we mean the same thing. I very much hope we do.

NOT SIDE-TRACKING THE COMMONS.

Now, having stated, as well as I could, the objective of the Government policy, let me in conclusion suggest to the House the way in which I think we should approach it. I noticed in course of the debate that there has been a good deal of suspicion in the minds of many members, lest this process of procedure by the Conference should sidetrack this House and Parliament as a whole. Let me say clearly and definitely that there is not the least intention in the mind of any member of the Government of sidetracking the House in any way or in any direction. This House must have the final say. This House is the Sovereign Parliament and any Bill that passes on to the Statute Book must stand the fire at every stage of discussion, both in this House and in the other. Therefore, let no member think that he or this House is being pushed out of the picture and that one of these days, we are going to wake up to seeing some document signed, sealed and delivered behind our backs and that we have got to accept it at a moment's notice. Having said that let me, however, add that I think that members, in their own interests, would be wise not to discourage this method of consultation and Conference. I would suggest to them, that if we are discussing and legislating upon Indian constitutional questions, it is much better that when we come to our debates, we should have for our consideration the views of representative Indians.

CONFERENCE AND CONSULTATION.

I think, it would help us a great deal particularly, if we had the agreed views of representative Indian opinion. Moreover, in proceeding by this method of Conference and Consultation, we are not adopting any method peculiar to India or Indian affairs. The method of procedure by the conference is the method that seems to me to be adopted in dealing with almost every big national and international question at the present time. When the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs goes to Geneva and discusses the Manchurian question or Disarmament, this House is not abdicating its powers. When again in few months' time, the Imperial Conference meets to discuss the vital question of the Empire's economic future, we here in this House are not divesting ourselves of any of powers of the Sovereign Parliament. I would therefore venture to suggest to the members that they would do well not discourage but rather encourage this method of procedure always remembering, as I have said more than once in my speech to-night, that the final word must rest with them. As to the committees and I have been asked a question or two about the Committees that are going to report and there again, the House is in no way losing its ultimate control, these committees are committed with definite terms of reference to undertake certain inquiries that would have been quite necessary, if there had been no Round Table Conference at all.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

For instance, we would anyhow have had to have the Committee about Franchise. It would have emerged directly out of the report of Indian Statutory Commission. Let me say this about Franchise. I say that, as I understand that certain anxieties were created earlier in the debate. Definite instructions will have to be given to the Franchise Committee as to how they are to work. The Prime Minister when he spoke of "status quo" in electoral matters said inferentially that quite obviously such arrangements as the system of separate electorates where it at present exists could not be altered. I say that to show you that the Franchise Committee will have to have some definite instructions. So also with other inquiries.

BOTH ARE RIGHT.

Two of the other inquiries are connected with the relations of Indian States with British India, particularly in matters of defence—those committees are absolutely essential not only to the Round Table Conference but even more to this House, if we are to come to intelligent decision, when at some time in future we will discuss the question of changes in Indian Constitution. I hope that I have now said enough to reassure the House and to enforce the final appeal which I have ventured to make to them.

Earl Winterton asked: Will Sir S. Hoare answer my question about Burma?

Sir S. Hoare said: I would like to do anything which the Noble Lord asked me, but I cannot answer his question to-night. I am asking the House of Commons to throw the whole weight of their unprecedented authority behind this attempt to reconcile the British and Indian point of view, and I am asking the members to keep constantly in the mind the factors which I have emphasised in this speech and to help us in finding reconciliation between Indian aspirations and Imperial needs, between the two points of view, both of which are right and between two great civilisations each of which, though it may differ from other, can claim ancient existence, splendid history and brilliant future (Cheers.)

The House then adjourned.

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(B. C.) Dacca (Bengal).

THIRD DIVISION ARAB HORSES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About twelve years ago, when I was your Racing Correspondent, I had occasion to draw attention to the utter confusion caused by the large number of newly landed Arab horses entered in the races framed for this class of animals. It was evident that the W. I. T. C found the problem an embarassing one, and a good deal of discontentment prevalled among the Arab dealers I suggested a process of elimination so as to thin down the number of these horses. Mr. Reynolds, who was then the Secretary as well as Handicapper of the W. I. T. C. wrote to you and requested you to ask me to call at his office to discuss the matter. I did so, and the result was that the present method of giving a chance of six runs to the newly landed before they were eliminated was adopted. It worked satisfactorily.

Of late, however, the number of newly landed Arabs has decreased very much. Every year the number decreases and it is possible that in a few years hence it will dwindle down considerably. Some of my Arab friends, who remember the part I played in having the present conditions laid down for this class of animals, told me that the decreased in the newly imported Arabs is greatly due to these very conditions. To begin with, the races for these animals are terms, and even after they have ceased to be considered newly landed, they must run in terms races until they are promoted. The Arabs think that conditions having altered the process of eliminations should now cease, and handicap races should be framed for these animals, I wonder if the W. I. T. C. will consider this suggestion reasonable and feasible. In Madras they run in handicapped races.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR OLD CORRESPONDENT.
Dec. 1.

THE "KAIVALYADHAMA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above institution started seven years back by Shrimat Kuvalayananda at Lonavla is very much known to the people of India and especially of Bombay. Many people from this side of the country have visited the institution and picked up 'Cogic' practices of different types either as curatives for various ailments, physical as much as mental, or as aids to spiritual progress. But there may yet be a large number of people who though willing and anxious to avail themselves of the hel offered by this institute for physical and spiritual betterment can ill-afford to go to a place like Lonavla and stay there for any length of time.

The report, therefore, that I hear that the Director of the Institute has decided to organise a working centre in Bombay will be sincerely welcomed by all who have the service of humanity at heart. One may surely hope that cultured people of Bombay will lend such support to Shrimat Kuvalayananda as will enable him to make the centre a complete success.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. JOSHI.

MISERY OF WAGE-EARNERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unemployment is increasing. Salaries are reduced. New taxes are levied. The already unbearable burden is being made most unbearable. Look at the misery of clerks. They have to pay income-tax, railway fare, rents, increased postage, hospital and medicine charges, doctor's fees, school fees, wedding expenses, and the high cost of clothing and food. The present salary that they draw is hardly sufficient to meet the minimum of expenditure. They have to incur debts now and then and pay high interest. Now there are various classes of clerks: Government clerks, Railway clerks, attorney's clerks, bank clerks etc. Government clerks enjoy pension, casual and privilege leave and annual increments; Railway clerks enjoy gratuity or Provident Fund, free railway fare and other privileges. The majority of clerks working in mercantile, commercial and attorneys' offices have no such privileges. They have no Provident Fund, no gratuity, no pension, no privilege leave. They have no regular annual increments. In some offices the increase in salary has not taken place for years. In some non-Government offices employers effect retrenchment as is done in Government offic This is not just. I would earnestly appeal to mercantile, attorneys, insurance and such other offices not to follow Government in retrenchment in staff or salary That will be a very hard blow to their poor clerks.—Yours, etc.

"HUMAN TOUCH."

DISPLAY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS:—One more physical culture demonstration was given on Sunday last at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall by the pupils of the South Kanara Physical Culture Association trained by Professor Sheshappa, when Mr. Mohanlal Desai presided.

The President awarded medals to some of the pupils. The medals were presented by Captain Khan Bahadur Sorab Mody, Mr. Dosabhai G. Billimoria, Municipal Corporator, Mr. Surajmal Laloobhai, well-known diamond merchant and M. M. N. Billimoria.

The items of the show were much appreciated.

"THERMOPYLAE" OF SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 6.)

I have to fight a strong party and win what I want from a strong party. What I want is a lasting thing. I do not want to dissolve the tie, but to transform it. The relationship between India and England on the basis of equal partnership can exist only if each does the common thing out of a consciousness of strength and not of weakness. And, therefore, I would love to feel that during the Conservative regime we were able to convince the Conservatives that we were not unworthy opponents nor unworthy partners."

The crux, however, is the first premise, as I have already said. And on behalf of the British public the 'Daily Mail' puts it thus: "Without India the British Commonwealth of Nations would fall to pieces. Commercially, economically politically and geographically it is our greatest imperial asset. To imperil our hold on it would be the worst treason any Briton could commit."

GANDHIJI AND SMUTS.

The week-end had to be spent in London for important conversations and conferences. Once again Gandhiji met the Prime Minister and Secretary of State and amongst the new men he met were General Smuts and Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting with the old General was an agreeable surprise. He was full of old memories. "I have not given you as much bad time as you have given me" he said, to which Gandhiji replied: "I do not know that." And both heartily laughed. The friendliness of the meeting was heightened by the fact that it was prompted by a most earnest desire to help.

Mr. Lloyd George was good enough to invite Gandhiji to Churt. He sent his own car to take him and bring him back to London and was as charming and unreserved as one could be in his three hours' conversation with Gandhiji.

HOW INDIAN WOMEN WROUGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Public meetings too had to be avoided, excepting one which it was impossible to resist. There were requests from various Women's Organisations for an address by Gandhiji, but Miss Agatha Harrison combined them all into one and, under the auspices of the Women's Indian Council, invited Gandhiji to address a representative gathering of women in Morley College Hall.

At this meeting Gandhiji took the opportunity of correcting various fantastic notions about the women of India and presented a vivid picture of the heroic part they had played during the last struggle. "They are perhaps in many ways superior to you," he said. "You had to go through untold suffering to win your suffrage. In India women got it for the asking. No hindrances have been placed in the way of their entering public life and the Congress had not only women for its Presidents but had Mrs. Naidu as a member of its Cabinet. For several years, and during the last struggle when our organisations were declared illegal and those in charge of them put into prison, it was the women who came to the forefront, took the place of dictators and filled the jails. That, however, does not mean that they have not suffered at the hands of men. They have had their bitter cups to drink, but I have no hesitation in telling you that what you have read in Miss Mayo's book about India is 99 per cent untrue. I have read the book from cover to cover and as I finished it I exclaimed that it was verily a drain-inspector's report. Some of the things she has said are true, but her generalisations are absolutely false, and several statements in the book are pure figments of her imagination."

He then went on to describe how last year women came out of their homes in one mass and showed an awakening which was miraculous. "They took part in processions, defied the law, and bore the 'lathi', without raising a little finger, without swearing at the police, and used their power of persuasion to wean the drunkard from drink and the sellers and purchasers of foreign cloth from it. It was not a learned woman like Sarojini Naidu but an unlettered woman who had borne 'lathi' blows on her head which bled profusely whilst she stood unflinching, ordering her companions not to move from their posts, and converted the little town of Borsad into a Thermopylae. It was to these, women that the last year's victory was mainly due."

There was little time for questions, but one or two that were asked were expressive of the anxiety with which they were watching the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. "There is yet time for these two countries to remain united on terms of equality for the good of the world," Gandhiji said to them. "It would not satisfy my soul to gain freedom for India and not to help in the peace of the world. I have the conviction in me that when England ceases to prey upon India she will also cease to prey upon other nations. At any rate India will have no part in the blood guilt."

WHO IS THE DEBTOR

(Continued From Page 6.)

Rothermere said, that four shillings of the income of every Britisher comes from India directly or indirectly, does it not follow that England owes us a much larger amount than the Congress has claimed on financial and historic grounds? But India does not do so.

"The burdens that it was found convenient to charge to India seem preposterous. The costs of the Mutiny, the price of the transfer of the Company's rights to the Crown, the expenses of simultaneous wars in Abyssinia and China, every governmental item in London that remotely related to India down to the fees of the charwomen in the India office and the erpenses of the ships that sailed but did not participate in hostilities and the cost of Indian regiments for six months training at home before they sailed—all were charged to the account of the unrepresented ryot. The Sultan of Turkey visited London in 1868 in state and his official ball was arranged for at the India Office and the bill charged to India. A lunatic asylum in Ealing, gifts to members of a Zanzibar mission, part of the permanent expenses of the Mediterranean fleet and the entire cost of a line of telegraph from England to India, the Consular and diplomatic establishments of Great Britain in China and in Persia, had been charged before 1870 to the Indian Treasury. It is small wonder that the Indian revenues swelled from £33 millions to £52 millions a year during the first thirteen years of Crown administration, and that deficits accumulated from 1866 to 1870 amounting to £11 1/2 millions. A Rome Debt of £30 millions was brought into existence between 1857 and 1870 and steadily added to while British statesmen achieved reputations for economy and financial skill through the judicious manipulation of the Indian accounts."

DISASTROUS STEWARDSHIP.

The above is not a quotation from the Congress indictment against England's administration of India, nor even from an Indian author. It is an extract from 'Migration of British Capital" written by an American research student, Mr. L. H. Finks. Can any one say in the face of this that the stewardship of England has not been against Indian interests? India which ought to have had several millions of surplus revenue accumulated through the years that have passed, is now faced with serious financial difficulties and, as the "Evening News of India" said in an unconsciously humorous headline, the "Governor makes a speech on the Presidency's grave.....financial plight."

What wonder then that England has been gracious enough to lend money to India at 4 to 5 per cent? If England can write down to India's account several millions by building railways at a cost of three times what it does in England, would she not be willing to lend the money for the purpose making it a long term loan and binding down our country to this indebtedness for decades to come?

Who, then, is the debtor? Surely not India whose revenues have been diverted year after year to purposes alien to the country's interests. Not India which has had to bear the cost of the Afghan and Burmese Wars fought for the purpose of extending the scope of British ascendancy. Not India which has been impoverished by a financial policy which has, in many cases, assigned privileges for no consideration to aliens while similar privileges have been refused to Indian applicants. Not India whose just claims for financial autonomy are now denied because the mythical interests of the Britisher require financial, political and innumerable safeguards. Who is the debtor, we ask again, and there can be only one answer now.

Sjt. Munshi At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

Mr. Kanhayyalal Munshi of Bombay addressed a huge Congress meeting last night in the Town Hall. He exhorted the audience to remove untouchability and communal bias which were very essential for the establishment of real "Swaraj". He thought that the revival of the Congress movement was a foregone conclusion, as from the very beginning the Conference showed signs of a breakdown due to communal quarrels.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE C WARD CONGRESS.—An urgent special meeting of the Council of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's offices to consider the important matters. All the members are requested to be present in time.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent Council meeting of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee office.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Prof. Correo Alfonso will begin his course in English Literature to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

DADAR CO-OP. INSTITUTE.—The Office of the Dadar Co-operative Institute located at Kavarana Building, 2nd floor, Poibawadi-Naka, Parel, will remain open from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

MATUNGA (BALL) BADMINGTON TOURNAMENT.

The annual Fives (Ball) Badmington Tournament for Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Challenge Cup will be held under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Association during Christmas Week. Competing teams are requested to send their names to the Association Secretary on or before Sunday, the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt. Col. B. R. Reilly arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garrett, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Dr. M V Mehta and Mrs E J M Hudson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

Lady Sykes attended a concert in aid of the European Relief Association at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday.

RESULTS FOR SEWING AND CUTTING EXAM.:—The students attending Senior Course (training for one year) in Sewing and Cutting Classes of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School of the Social Service League, at Parel, were recently examined in theory and practice and the following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

(1) Mrs. Halimabai Rashiruddin. (2) Miss Sheba Malekar. (3) Miss Mozel Eliaza. (4) Mrs. Shakuntalabai Kulkarni. (5) Miss Lila Kalsukar. (6) Miss Naramadabai Chawan. (7) Mrs. Parvatibai Borkar. (8) Mrs. Abi Thalkar. (9) Miss Anandi Palvankar. (10) Miss Rechal Eliaza. (11) Miss Erusha Benjamin. (12) Miss Shanta Palvankar. (13) Mrs. Laxumibai Javalkar. (14) Miss Gulab Devare. (15) Miss Chandra Medheker. (16) Shrimati Radhabai Dhume.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Certificate Examinations of the "A" Division of the Corps in 'First Aid to the Injured' (Senior Course) will be held on Sunday from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the Dhanraj Hall (National Medical College)

The Certificate Examination of the "B" Division of the Corps in 'Akasmatma Prathmic Madad' (Senior Course) will be held on Sunday from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Training College Hall (Vanita Vishram).

The Certificate Examination of the "C" Division of the Corps in 'Toortatoort Ilaj' (Junior Course) will be held on Sunday from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on the Dhanraj Hall (National Medical College).

Volunteers appearing in the Examinations are required in full uniform.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN TOURNAMENTS.

The Hon. Secretary, Malad Juvenile Club writes:—

Under the auspices of the Malad Juvenile Club the above tournaments in Badmington, Ping-Pong and Carrom will be held at Malad during the X'mas holidays. These tournaments will be open for the residents of all the suburbs of Bombay. Entries close on 12th December, 1931. Entry forms can be had from: (1) Rajnikant Errunza, Hon. Secretary, 47, Malad or Govt. Law College, Bombay. (2) C. U. Patel, Translator's Office, High Court, Bombay on enclosing a half anna stamp for postage.

MR. F. S. TALYARKHAN.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, who had proceeded to Europe for treatment after his serious illness, returned to India by S.S. "Cracovia" on Monday.

LATEST TRACK NOTES.

Horses To Follow At Mahaluxmi On Saturday.

The following gallops were noted during the week:—

Both AMSEL (Harding) and FLOURISH (Simpson) showed up well when given a six furlongs gallop.

BULAND (Walker) with EL DRAQUE (Stokes) galloped an easy mile. EL DRAQUE is not quite wound up.

Jennings send HOPPY (Brace) and SOME BRIDGE (McQuade) to cover a mile on the grass track. HOPPY held his stable mate all the way and covered the distance in 1 minute, 45 seconds.

VENONIUS (Marrs) strode out freely in a five furlongs run with a stable companion. Looks well.

GREAT PEARL (Marrable) accompanied CHIVALRESQCE (Fletcher) in a nine furlongs' spin on the race track. Both moved well CHIVALESQUE having a slight advantage at the end.

KUM BAK (Black) had the measure of BRAY BEAU (Malone) to a burst over five furlongs. Though not fully extended he covered the course in 1 minute, 3 seconds.

HILLCOT (Hill) moved very freely when sent five furlongs on the grass track at an easy pace Fit and well.

CURSTY (Marrable) and SKY HAWK (Fletcher) negotiated five furlongs at three quarter pace Both are well.

APLOMA (Bhimrao) had QUICK FIRE (Whiteside) for company in a dash over five furlongs at top speed. The later finished strong.

GALUMPH (Burn) traversed five furlongs at an easy pace. In forward condition.

RED RUNNER (Howell) proved superior to TINDER GEE (Flynn) in a run over five furlongs. Appears fit.

ARTHUR (Harding) just got the better of BLACK BESS (Bullock) in a three furlongs' spurt.

FISHPOOL (Maurice) cantered a mile with WRIGLEY'S GUM (R. Boy), Room for improvement in the latter.

HOLESTONE (McQuade) was quite impressive when he accounted for BASUTO (Brace) in a rousing mile run on the grass track. Quite well.

NO ARGUMENT (Bullock) extended SARKHA (Kirby) in a dash over five furlongs. The latter shaped pleasingly.

GARNELIAN (Brace) and HAPPY WARDEN (McQuade) raced well together over a mile on the grass track. Both are in a fine fettle.

ATREAS (Rosen) with forelegs bandaged galloped seven furlongs on the grass track. He moved freely and cut the distance in 1 minute, 32 seconds.

GOLDEN TRAIL (Rosen) galloped seven furlongs on his own on the grass track. Has improved.

TANGIERS (Townsend) disposed of CHIANTI (R. Boy) in a gallop over seven furlongs on the grass track. Time 1 minute, 35 seconds.

HARVARD (Bullock) beat OLD ROY (Harding) in a sharp run over 3 furlongs.

DOUBLE HEAT (Riley) was a shade better than REJOICE (Stokes) in a fast six furlongs on the grass track. Time 1 minute 20 seconds.

DRIBBLE (Sibbritt) finished abreast of DRY SUGAR in a dash over six furlongs.

CHORISTER (Sibbritt) and TOUT-A-COUP (Townsend) went well together in a rousing six furlongs gallop on the grass track. Time 1 minute, 21 seconds.

SKY ROCKET (Rosen) was accompanied by MARCODIA (Sabin) in a burst over five furlongs on the grass track. The former finished well and is in fine trim.

BELLE OF YORK (Burn) beat TELEPHONE (Flynn) over six furlongs on the grass track. Has improved.

WAIVERA (Kirby) was sent with RED ROSE (R. Boy) and RUSSIAN (Simpson) over six furlongs. The first-named pair are in forward condition.

EMPIRE (R. Boy) safely held PASHA (Burn) in a run over six furlong on the grass track.

RED STAR (Whiteside) covered six furlongs on the track in 1 minute, 30 seconds. Not fully extended.

AMJI (Brace) moved in fine style when given a six furlongs gallow at top speed. Looking well.

STINSPOT (Sibbritt) had the company of BUICK (R. Boy) in an easy mile spin.

ASAD PASHA (Burn) and SANNAN (R. Boy) were fully extended in a burst over six furlongs on the grass track ASAD PASHA who was slightly ahead at the finish covered the course in 1 minute, 26 seconds.

ROYALTY (Rosen) traversed six furlongs in attractive style. The grey is in top hole fettle.

ASAILAH (Selby) with forelegs, bandaged galloped five furlons on the grass track. She moved well and took 1 minute, 10 seconds to cover the distance.

SCINDIA (Burn) galloped six furlongs at half speed. The grey is in fine racing trim at the moment.

RIYAD II (R. Boy) galloped a fast six furlongs in impressive style.

STREPHON (Marrable) gave all round satisfaction in a rousing gallop over six furlongs on the grass track.

YAWIR AWAR (Stokes) pleased in a dash over five furlongs. Fit and well.

GURJI BEG (Davison) proved better than WAZIR PASHA (Syed Saleh) in a six furlongs' run. An improved sort.

GALLIARD (R. Boy) moved well in a gallop over five furlongs. Looks quite fit.

SABBAR (McQuade) got the better of TAIMURUNG (R. Boy) in a mile and a quarter spin. A fit horse.

BLACK BEAUTY (R. Boy) and AMBASSADOR (Harding) were restricted to cantring exercise over ten furlongs.

BADRUZZMAN (R. Boy) galloped ten furlongs. Fair.

FARAJ (Stokes) was sent with JALAL (R. Boy) and KHUMAYSA (R. Boy) over ten furlongs FARAJ was a shade better in a good gallop.

SHIYA'A (Flynn) shaped pleasingly in a gallop over ten furlongs. Has improved.

REGARD (Khalil) was quite impressive in mile and a quarter spin.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Jute shares ruled steady in sympathy with a better hessian market and a fair business was put through. As the session advanced more buying power developed and the market closed firm at the best of the day. In coals only a few isolated deals were reported at lower levels. Teas were dull with a smal business passing. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares continued to be in demand: otherwise there was no feature. Government Securities were quiet The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4½ per cent Loan 1955/60 68, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97-1, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 93-15 small lot, ditto. 1933/36 94-6. 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 99-10 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 874-8 small lots.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy. 106.

Coals:—Burrakur 11-8, New Kendah 3-10, Union 13-2.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 316-8, Caledonian ordy. 503. Clive ordy. 28-5, Dalhousie ordy. 364, Fort William ordy. 268 small lot, Hooghly ordy. 61 small lot, Howrah 42-2, Hukumchand ordy. 22-3, Kamarhatty ordy. 432-8, Kankinarrah ordy. 364, Kinnison ordy. 655 small lot, Lansdowne ordy. 131, Lothian ordy. 330, National ordy. 21-12, Northbrook 53, Presidency 6-5, Standard ordy. 310 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 10-2, Upper Ganges Valley Electric 5-10 small lots, Bengal Iron 2-14, Indian Galvanising 7, Indian Iron and Steel 4-11, Marshall & Co. 1-6, Hooghly Flour 17-12 small lot, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-13-9, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 5-3, Carey & Co. 10-6 Cawnpore Sugar 19, New Savan Sugar 10-14, Samastipore Sugar 9-10, Saruagan Tea 7-8.—A.P.

MR SEN GUPTA MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

Premier's Declaration Leaves Him Cold.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Sen Gupta is making steady progress towards better health However, due to the acute political situation in Bengal, he has decided to curtail his stay in England, and is returning to India by the end of January.

In an exclusive interview granted to this paper's representative, he said:—

"The Premier's declaration leaves me absolutely cold. It is nowhere near the Congress demands."

Asked about the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "When will the British Government learn that terrorism can never be suppressed by terrorism. On the contrary history teaches us that frightfulness on the part of the Government always strengthens revolutionaries. The new ordinance creates a situation in Bengal which is worse than martial law regime. Every principle of criminal jurisprudence is disregarded and I have no doubt that the innocent civil population will be oppressed and the terrorists will go untouched.

I am certain that the spirit of resistance of non-violent Congressmen will be attempted to be crushed, while ostensibly the Government has forged the Ordinance for another purpose. Disappointment for the British Government both in England and in India is awaiting. I appeal to the Congress non-violent civil resisters not to be stampeded into any false action as nothing will be gained by disorganised action. Discipline, and complete faith in the national organisation and its leaders are essential for our success."

Mr. Lloyd George.

Who arrives in Bombay To-day

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. ANEY TO PRESIDE

Sjt. Bapuji Aney has accepted the presidentship of Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Panval on the 25th and 26th December. Dr. Ansari has consented to attend the Conference at the invitation of the Reception Committee.

NEW GIRLS SCHOOL.

Stage Plays And Dance.

The New High School for Girls is presenting a variety entertainment at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. on Friday. The performers are pupils of the school and among the items on the programme are a musical comedy, Abou Hassan of Arabian Nights; character dances and Negro spirituals. Tickets may be had from the school at Napier Road, Fort, where the plan is now open. After 4 p.m. on the date of the entertainment, tickets will be available at the theatre.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad is to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., Assistant Judge in the Ahmedabad District is to be Assistant Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, up to the 23rd December 1931.

Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi, and a Magistrate of the First Class in the Karachi District, is to be an Additional District Magistrate in the district of Karachi.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S, District and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, is granted leave.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, Superintendent of Police, Tatta, and Additional Superintendent of Police, Karachi is granted leave.

Mr. V. G. Vaidya, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, is to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. Abraham Isaac, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar is to officiate as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. R. S. Vaze, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola, is to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted leave.

Mr. Nasir Ahmad Faruqui has been appointed Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. David Gostling Chambers has been appointed Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Edward Harland Holt has been appointed Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. Walter George Hulland has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

"THE FLY DANGER."

Under the auspices of the Keraleeya Samaj, a public lecture on "Fly Danger" illustrated with cinema films will be delivered by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker of the Bombay Sanitary Association in Dr. Rajabally Visram Patel Building at Tandel Street, Umarkhadi, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. Karuvan, B.A, will preside.

ON THE PROSCRIBED LIST.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The Punjab Government has proscribed the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Halatikashmir Ya Khuni Hafta" by Muhammad Ali, Printed by Mir Pudratullah at Lahore.—A. P.

DR. CHOKSEY AS THE CHAMPION OF POOR HAWKERS

But City Fathers Refuse To Respond To His Voice

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO MR. NEILSON

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. J. N. Choksey moved the following resolution:+

"That the Commissioner be requested to report what action is being taken by the Encroachment Department against the owners of the motor cars that are parked on public roads at all hours of the day and night and whether any cars have so far been seized by the Department and if so, what is the amount of fines that has been recovered.

IN DEFENCE OF POOR HAWKERS.

Dr. Choksey took one more opportunity of narrating the hardships to which poor hawkers were put owing to vigorous exactions of the Encroachment Department. He did not understand why rich car owners should be exempted from the operation of the rules. Was it so because they were Europeans and officers he asked.

Mr. B. P. Wadke seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Murzaban was surprised at the attitude of Dr. Choksey whom he had always regarded a champion of public liberties. He pointed out that the Police Commissioner had issued a notice that no car can park on public roads for more than a reasonable time.

Dr. S. P. Mehta characterised the attempt of Dr. Choksey as "malicious" and his speech as "mud-slinging."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar did not see any mud-slinging in the proposition. They had to admit, he added, that Dr. Choksey had done a real service in bringing that proposition. The nuisance of these cars parking in public streets must stop.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the motor vehicle rules were within the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner.

The proposition was rejected by the House.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NEILSON.

The Mayor then made a laudatory reference to Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, who was going on leave preparatory to retirement. That was the last meeting, he said, which Mr. Neilson could be attending in his official capacity as he was sailing on the 5th of December. It was necessary to recognize his great services to the City and to the Port Trust. His retirement was a loss to the City. In his career, the Port Trust did not borrow. He had been an exemplary Chairman.

Replying to the thanks, Mr. Neilson said he had stayed in many places in India but no place had endeared itself to him as much as Bombay had done. He had made many true friends in Bombay. It was very great pleasure for him to work in the Corporation. He would ever remain a real friend. He hoped that Bombay would maintain its reputation as "urbs prima" in Indis."

The Corporation then converted itself into the Improvement Trust Board and considered Mr. Wadke's resolution asking the Chief Officer not to increase the rents of the Improvement Chawls. The resolution was carried. News was received with joy by hundreds of tenants of these Chawls who had crowded the stair-case and gangways leading to the meeting Hall.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 p.c.—A.P.

U. T. C. SPORTS.

The Third Sports meeting of "C" Company of 1st Bombay Battalion University Training Corps will be held to-day (Friday) on the Oval at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when Captain D. M. Ham, Commanding 4th Bn. (P. W. O.) 8th Punjab Regiment will preside and distribute the prizes.

Anniversary Of The School Of Indian Music.

The sixth anniversary of the School of Indian Music conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar will take place on December 16 at 5-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside and distribute the prizes.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
SECOND WEEK
LAST DAY. TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
THE SCREENS' MOST POPULAR HERO
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
WITH
BEBE DANIELS
THE SHOW OF SHOWS
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
BOOKING: AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THEATRE.

TO-MORROW
WARNER BROS.' GREAT THRILL.
THE SLEEPING CARDINAL
THE BIGGEST DETECTIVE STORY EVER WRITTEN BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
SEE and HEAR
THE THRILLING STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ORGANISER OF CRIME——MORIARTY,
OUTWITTED BY THE GREATEST OF ALL DETECTIVES.
SHERLOCK HOLMES
BOOK NOW
AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT
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THE RIALTO
The Home of Fox Talkies.
LAST NIGHT
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GUNFIRE, GALLOPING HORSES, STUNTS, SUSPENSE, BLAZING ACTION, ROARING LAUGHTER
IN
A FOX MOVIETONE THRILLER.
NOT EXACTLY GENTLEMEN
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN
FAY WRAY——LEW CODY
TO-MORROW.
GIRLS DEMAND EXCITEMENT
Then What About The Boys?

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
LAST NIGHT
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE PRINCE OF ROMANCE:
Ramon NOVARRO
with
HELEN CHANDLER
JEAN HERSHOLT
C. AUBREY SMITH
Directed by:—
JACQUES FEYDER
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ALL NIGHT LONG HE GAMBLED IN VAIN!
At daybreak he returned to say good-bye. A great romantic picture of Arthur Schnitzler's soul novel!
Also 3 Reels of Laughter By
THE PRINCES OF LAUGHLAND:

LAUREL & HARDY.
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The Metropolitan Opera Star
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Only address:—Orient Hotel, 1st Floor, Opp. Crawford Market. Time:—To-day from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

RACE DAY from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M.

IN THE NAME OF RETRENCHMENT.

PUNJAB COUNCIL DEPUTY PRESIDENT SURRENDERS PORTION OF HIS SALARY.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Recognising the existing financial stringency, Mr. S. Buta Singh, Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council has voluntarily offered to surrender 10 per cent. of his salary.

The Governor accepts this offer and acknowledges the public spirit that has prompted it.—A. P.

VICEROY REACHES CALCUTTA. TO-DAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon will arrive by air at 4-30 to-morrow afternoon and will be received by the Governor of Bengal and the Hon. Lady Jackson.—A. P.

Cuttack, Dec. 2.—The Governor of Bihar and Orissa will hold Investiture Durbar at Cuttack on December 9.—A. P.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road

Study Class in Genuine Theosophy

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Friday, December 4th, 6-15 p.m.

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AGUERINE DEPOT.

... KARACHI ...

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1931.

NOT EVEN DOMINION STATUS.

The Premier's speech in the House of Commons on the Government's Indian policy was, like his farewell speech at the Round Table Conference, frothy and deceptive and, according to the "Daily Mail," needed "elucidation." Prolixity was superfluous in support of a policy which had the support of one like Sir John Simon or the partial support of a paper like the "Daily Mail" and which was the same as was discussed in Parliament in January last. But probably the speech was meant as much for Indians as for the House of Commons. Indians, however, will be even more distrustful of the second speech than of the first. In the Commons Mr. MacDonald said that from time to time representatives of the Government had made declarations that "the intention of the Government and this country was to lead India upto a position that she could make herself responsible for her own Government." The omission of the, now clear and handy term, Dominion Status, is evidently due to the passing of the Statute of Westminster Bill. What is equally noteworthy is the Premier's remark that the declarations mentioned above "did not always amount to pledges." One would like to know if the declaration in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact regarding Safeguards only in Indian interests amounts to a pledge and whether that declaration stands. As regards the Premier's dogmatic assertion that India does not want independence, we would only say at present that India could not possibly lag behind the Dominions in respect of political aspiration. And it would be best for the Premier not to be too sure of the morrow.

Compared with the Premier's speech, that of the Secretary of State for India is clear and definite. He gave a reply to the die-hard critics in the House when he said that the question was not whether India was to have responsible Government or not, but when it was to have responsible Government and under what conditions. To this we would only add that conditions to-morrow may not be the same as they are to-day. Sir Samuel then stated six conditions, of course, from the British point of view. It may be of interest to see how far they may be acceptable to Indians as represented by the Congress. Sir Samuel Hoare's first condition is that till India is in a position to defend herself Britain must have full control over the Army and Foreign relations. But India would insist on full control over the Army in India, Indian and British, and also over Foreign Relations but would not mind retaining such British officers as would unreservedly owe allegiance and loyalty to the Swaraj Government. India will also be prepared to consider specific terms of a treaty regarding Foreign Relations without prejudice to her sovereign right of full control over foreign policy. Sir Samuel's second claim is that Britain's relations with the Indian Princes must be retained by the Crown. When the Indian Federation is a reality and the States have their due share in it, we have no doubt, their relations with the Crown will remain formal. Sir Samuel also asks for safeguards for Services and British traders. These claims may well be subject to detailed negotiations, it being understood that, in accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, no Safeguard can be conceded that is prejudicial to the interests of India. Finally, Sir Samuel asks for Safeguards for financial credit and for the Minorities. Now, India may well be trusted to value her own credit and safeguard it; and her public debts may also be subject to negotiations after a previous examination by impartial experts. As regards the question of Minorities, it is a purely domestic problem, though created by alien rule. It will certainly be solved by India herself to the satisfaction of all Minorities. But it on the plea of the communal difficulty Britain withholds Responsible Government from India, the Congress will understand that the method of negotiations with Britain has come to an end.

The speeches of Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare make one point clear that the constitution which they contemplate will not constitute even Dominion Status. Mr. MacDonald was heckled on this subject, from different standpoints, by Messrs. Churchill and Maxton and though he tried to equivocate, he had to admit that the policy adumbrated in the White Paper did not bring India under the Statute of Westminster. No wonder then that the "Daily Telegraph" and Lord Winterton and, even Mr. Churchill are fully satisfied. While the "Daily Telegraph" says: "The most striking passage in Mr. MacDonald's speech in the House of Commons yesterday was that showing most clearly that the policy of the white paper does not contemplate legislation under which India could advance to the Status of a Dominion as defined by the Statute of Westminster, still less to that of 'complete independence.'" Lord Winterton is assured that there is nothing in Mr. MacDonald's announcement to which Mr. Churchill should object. And Mr. Churchill himself is reassured after the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare. Sir Samuel Hoare was quite blunt on this point. "The Statute of Westminster," he declared, "has no more to do with the statement of the Government policy than the man in the moon" which means, in other words whatever else the Constitution may be, it will be a mere mockery of the demand for unadulterated freedom which the Congress makes. The Congress cannot obviously accept this humiliating position and, as the Congress President points out, "when the country finds the iron hand of repression widening its grip from province to province, it can draw only one inference as to the sincerity of the Government's latest offer of co-operation."

N. W. F. P.

If the Premier's announcement at the Round Table Conference was unfortunate in its totality, it was—if one is not utterly blind to its dangerous implications—mischievous in regard to the Frontier Province. In response to a request by Sir Abdul Qaiyum Gandhiji said at the Plenary Session "....but whatever she (India) gets and whenever she gets it, let the Frontier Province get complete Autonomy to-day." Here is Mr. MacDonald's "overwhelming" response. Waxing optimistic over the future of Provinces, he said "....We contemplate as one feature of the new order that the North-West Frontier Province should be constituted a Governor's Province of the same status as other Governor's Provinces, but with due regard to the necessary requirements of the Frontier and that as in all other Governors' Provinces, the powers entrusted to the Governor to safeguard the safety and tranquility of the Provinces shall be real and effective." The London Correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal calls it "an important element in the declaration." What is the real meaning, in practice, of this "important element" that, we are further told, has considerably "smoothed Muslim susceptibilities"? The Status of a "Governor's Province" in relation to popular sentiments and popular responsibility has not been left undefined, thanks to the manner in which the people's will has always been flouted in every "Governor's Province" by a bureaucracy that enjoys ultimate sovereignty in every matter. The fate, in every Province, of the demand for effective retrenchment and of relief to the starving peasantry is a faithful reflection, in actual fact, of "the Status of a Governor's Province."

Nor is this all. How public safety and tranquillity are being "really and effectively safeguarded" by Governors is known to every Indian. To take the latest instance, the two provinces that are the worst victims of repression are Bengal and the N. W.F.P. itself. What is there to choose between the two? What difference does it make to the people of these provinces if one is governed by a Governor and the other by a Chief-Commissioner, save in the name? What is there that is being done to-day in the Frontier in the name of 'safety and tranquillity" and will not be done to-morrow when the Chief Commissioner becomes a Governor? Worse still, the proviso "with due regard to the necessary requirements of the Frontier" sounds harmless but it covers a multitude of "safeguards." It is really a guarantee in advance that if anything escapes the "Governor" and the bureaucracy, it may yet be easily held back. In point of fact there is very little advance—save in theory that has been carefully rendered innocuous—intended. And, worst of all, this "new feature" is to be perpetuated in the Frontier Province whatever may happen to the other Provinces. This is not what Gandhiji demanded for the Frontier, when Sir Abdul Qaiyum asked him to "say a word" in that behalf. Yet Sir Abdul Qaiyum himself is "overwhelmed" and his "happiness" is unbounded; and we have no doubt that the declaration must, as reported by the London correspondent already referred to, have "gone a long way to smooth Muslim susceptibilities" of Muslim "Delegates." They are "sympathisers" and "champions" of the Frontier. But their championship is a betrayal and their sympathy nothing but a monstrous and cynical indifference.

UNFAIR TO INDIA.

At the second plenary session of the Burma Round Table Conference on Tuesday the question whether separation was open to discussion was raised at the outset. Lord Peel's reply as chairman was significant. He said that the discussion must proceed on the assumption that Burma must be separated, but "members were free to oppose that assumption." Like the Indian Round Table Conference, the Burma Conference is packed with Government's nominees and the views of those Burmans who are against the separation move have no opportunity for adequate expression. The Conference is merely called to discuss what is officially a settled fact. This is unfair to Burma and also unfair to India. It will be recalled that the British Premier turned down the request of the British Indian Delegation to the India Round Table Conference for representation on the Burma Conference. And now Burma's constitutional future with its reaction on India's financial and economic relations with Burma is being settled without India being consulted. We hope the microscopic element from Burma at the Conference which views the Separation with suspicion, regarding it as an instrument to set up a British preserve on the east of India where exploitation of Burmans can continue undisturbed, will at least register its emphatic protest at settling their country's future without due regard being paid to the harmonious development of Indo-Burman relations. Indians will cordially associate themselves with the statement submitted at the Conference by a number of delegates demanding redress of specific grievances but they must take care not to be stampeded into accepting a constitution which will mean permanent domination of Burma by British interests.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

The Cawnpore District Congress Committee has asked permission of the Provincial Congress Committee, says an Allahabad message, to start a no-tax campaign in the district. In other districts in the United Provinces, notably Rae Bareli, also the plight of the peasants is so acute that if a no-rent campaign is started, they will join it in large numbers. The U. P. Government's decision to collect the rents and their ignoring so far Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's fair offer that Congress organisations will suspend their advice to the peasants to withhold payment, if Government on their side withhold collection of rents can only aggravate the situation. It is a purely economic issue. It is not a political demand. Pandit Sunderlal who recently toured the U. P. districts emphasized this in an interview at Nagpur. Coercion in the shape of an Ordinance imposing penalties on those who advise non-payment of rents will not help U. P. officialdom. The peasants are in such a pitiable plight that they do need advice. Their very helplessness makes them unable to pay. Sir Malcolm Hailey has a golden opportunity before him to avert a serious situation by accepting Sardar Vallabhbhai's offer and renewing negotiations with the Congress leaders in the United Provinces. They are the trusted leaders of the peasants and they have shown patience, firmness and tact in dealing with a situation fraught with grave consequences.

Trifles.

Giving his impressions on the Premier's Declaration, Mr. Jinnah is reported to have said that "things would have been carried much further if they had not played into the hands of their opponents."

This authoritative statement establishes the fact that Mr. Jinnah alone refused to do so.

It is further confirmed, again by Mr. Jinnah himself, through the second interview that appears elsewhere to-day.

* * * * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thinks that the new Ordinance "supposed to be against terrorists is itself a masterpiece of terrorism."

Personally, I deeply deplore this habit of carelessly exhausting major terms on minor things.

* * * *

From a report of the St. Andrew's Day dinner in Calcutta:—"Proposing 'The Viceroy and the Land We Live In' the chairman said....."

"The Land We Live On" would have been nearer the truth.

* * * * *

According to Reuter, the majority of Indian delegates were inclined to the view that the Premier's Announcement was a definite advance.

It is. And I can prove it conclusively.

Looked at from either of the two most important points of view it is demonstrably a definite advance. It can even be measured.

* * * *

Take point of view No 1.—the Time Element: The first announcement was made in January. The present is, therefore, an advance to the definite extent of 11 months.

Take point of view No. 2 i.e. Space: If you have read the Declaration—I sympathise with you—you will, of course, have found that it constituted an addition of more than 4 columns to the last.

I hope, you agree, that the claim is a self-evident proposition now.

"THERMOPYLAE" OF SATYAGRAHA

MAHATMAJI'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

M. D. writes in "Young India.":-

Speaking on the army question in the Federal Structure Committee, Gandhiji made it clear, in a manner no one had done before, that everything depended on the first premise you started with-whether or not it was right for Great Britain to occupy India, whether or nor it was right for Great Britain to hold India to-day and to continue to hold India. And putting on behalf of the Congress the premise that it was wrong for Britain to occupy India and wrong to hold it, he had no difficulty in saying "emphatically that "the whole of this Army should be disbanded, if it does not pass under our control." The fact is that there is on the side of Britain no genuine desire to transfer power, and amongst some of our own people no will to assume power and to use it wholly and solely in the interests of the dumb, down-trodden millions of India. That fact explains some of the speeches on both sides: as also the question by Lord Sankey whether India wants the British Army to be withdrawn; the halting and diffident nature of the speeches made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sastri; and the considerable agitation and even storm that Gandhiji's speech on commercial discrimination has raised in our own ranks. For it was not only on commercial discrimination that he spoke, but he gave a picture of India under a Government which was to be of the people and for the people, India which was free not only of the exploitation of the foreigner but of the indigenous capitalist and Zamindar and of the intellectual and social aristocrat who equally with the foreigner has up to now lived on the sweat of the poor man. It was, therefore, dubbed a Bolshevik speech; but the Congress policy of non-violence isolates its ways; from any other. Gandhiji could not conceal from the conference the fact that every interest not legitimately acquired or inconsistent with the best interest of the nation stood in danger of judicial scrutiny and handling. That explains too the 'Daily Mails' poster of to-day: "Send Mr. Gandhi home."

NOT STERLING SWARAJ.

What then is in store for India? 'Is the Conference certainly doomed to failure?' was a question put to Gandhiji to-day by the son of a prominent public man. 'It is ungrateful," said Gandhiji, "to say so. But I see very little warrant for success." "Don't you think the Government having allowed the discussion will now do something? Will the change in the Government make any difference?" Gandhiji had no hesitation in summing up the position and replying to both the questions at the same time: "I expected them to do certainly better, but I do not know that they have made up their minds to transfer power. As regards the two parties, I think for India it is 'six of the one and half a dozen of the other.' In fact, I am rather glad that I have to do with an overwhelmingly large Conservative majority. For I do not want to steal anything from here. I want something large and good which poor people can easily see and understand and so it is best that

(Continued on page 4).

WHO IS THE DEBTOR?

INDIA OR ENGLAND?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Every good idea passes through three phases, namely, apathy, antagonism and appreciation. The Congress claim for a readjustment of India's external obligations roused an extraordinary amount of ridicule at first. It then gave rise to gross misrepresentation as being equivalent to repudiation and it is only now that it is being recognised as one not altogether without foundation. Several British critics and financial journals have come to admit that there might be some justice on the side of the Congress and that all was not well, with the British administration of Indian finances. It is rather irritating to find that there are some Indians at this stage arguing that the balance of indebtedness is all against India. And yet this is the view presented to the readers of Anglo-Indian journals.

ABSURD ARGUMENT.

These people claim that if wars have been fought by Britain with Indian money, it is because the orbit of India is not from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin but from China to Egypt. Is it not equally true that the orbit of the British Empire over which the sun never sets (probably because, as a wag said once, it does not dare to trust the Britisher alone in the dark) extends over all the world? If England wants to police the world, why should she not do it with her own money? Why should poor unrepresented India be asked to pay the bill?

They argue that the Indian Public Debt to-day is only an average of Rs. 30 per head while in England it is 2,500 and that we have no reason to complain of India's financial stewardship by Britain. No argument could be so absurd. Before the British came into India, the government of the country was never bankrupt and the land was proverbially flowing with milk and honey. The century and half of British Government has reduced us from this position of solvency to the verge of bankruptcy. A mere statement of the fact that the interest charge alone makes a huge item in our budgets shows the extent of the harm done to our finances. But the argument is just the same as if a guardian took up the management of an estate yielding several lakhs and brought it to the position of having a small burden of debt and a couple of mortgages on and claimed that, considering the income from the estate, the debt is a small amount and that he therefore deserves credit for his work. Would such a guardian not be called upon to give an account of the ways in which he squandered the trust property?

INDIA'S "GIFT".

It is claimed that the "gift" of India to England for war expenses is barely 3 per cent of Britain's war debt. It is conveniently forgotten that the question at issue is not how much the War cost England but what right the Legislature had to vote this amount and whether Indians could bear such a heavy amount? The most curious part of the argument is that because Indians traded in China in earlier days and the prosperity of Bombay is due to a large extent to these traders, India might possibly be asked to pay a claim to China on this score. Granting the argument and taking into account, as Lord

(Continued on page 4.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Calcutta Mayor On Ghuznavi.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Mayor referring to Mr. Ghuznavi's allegations at the Plenary Sessions of the Round Table Conference, characterised them as absolutely untrue. The same allegations, namely, that children attending Corporation schools were being brought up in hatred of the British and so on, were, as the Mayor recalled, made by the same man in the Assembly and were promptly repudiated. If we remember aright, even the "Statesman" had the decency to accept the public disclaimers, although its code of ethics did not oblige it to apologise for its attacks based on unwarranted assertions.

Mischievous And Disgusting.

But not Mr. Ghuznavi. He did not consider it at all cowardly to ignore public disclaimers of untrue statements that he had made from his privileged place in the Assembly and behind the back of his victims. He maintained a studied silence, until it was broken at the Round Table Conference where again he shamelessly repeated the allegation. But when the contemptible nature of it was gently pointed out to him he refused to take the hint and do the honourable thing. The Mayor of Calcutta is perfectly right in regarding Mr. Ghuznavi's deliberate re-iteration of mis-statements as part of a "mischievous and malicious propaganda." It is something more. It is an illuminating, if disgusting, commentary on Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi, nominated by Government to represent the Mussalmans of Bengal.

Wanted Practical Education.

Mr. M. Visveswaraya's Convocation address at the Andhra University was an eloquent plea for a more practical education in the country. "If knowledge is power," he argued, "practical education is a source of both power and wealth." But we doubt whether his eloquence and logic and even the country's bitter experience of the results of neglecting practical education can make much impression on the academic snobs who still control Indian education and who with hazy notions of culture, glibly talk of the cultural value of certain subjects like a dead language, for instance, and impose them upon every high school boy on the assumed, undemonstrated plea that such subjects have a high cultural value. With a superior air they look down upon mere "bread-winning" subjects like Book-keeping, Business Organisation, Banking and Insurance, and almost seem to argue that certain subjects have no cultural value just because they are practical and conversely certain subjects must have a profound cultural or disciplinary value just because their practical value is nil.

Officiousness "Under Orders."

We know that the Conference of the Kolaba land-lords was attended by no less than 300 representatives. We also know that the objects of the Conference were to consider the fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the maintenance of the land revenue at a level based on war prices. And, finally, we know that it was actually presided over by a man like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. These facts, let us admit, invest the character of the Conference with formidable and dangerous qualities. They are, nonetheless, immaterial in view of the fundamental fact about the Conference, that it was distinctly and definitely a private meeting not open to any outsider. The unwarranted and outrageous action of the Police in entering the meeting place "under orders" may or may not be a credit to irritating even insulting officiousness. It certainly is a sad commentary to a civilized Government whose Police and Magistracy cannot distinguish between private and public meetings much less their corresponding obligations.

Picketing By City Fathers.

The Government of Madras are quite true to themselves in declining to reconsider their order disapproving the action of the Coimbatore Municipality in sanctioning Rs. 1,000 for Prohibition work through picketing. Whatever action the Municipality may contemplate with regard to the Government's conduct, the City Fathers will do well to subscribe the amount among themselves and the rate-payers and carry on the picketing programme unimpeded by Government's order. That will not only promote Prohibition and through it peace and well-being, but would also be an unmistakable vote of censure on the Government. And the example of the City Fathers of Coimbatore will, no doubt, be followed in various other Municipalities.

MR. JINNAH SEES TROUBLES AHEAD IN INDIA.

Indian Commercial Circles Dissatisfied With Premier's Statement

(Continued from page 1.)

ed that the British Government ought to have given their decision on the communal question as well now. They could have done it if they had wanted to. But he was afraid there are not many people in the National Government today who desired sincerely to get on with the job. There are certainly some who do want to get on, but things seem to be against them.

REAL RESPONSIBILITY WANTED.

Speaking about the general political atmosphere in India Mr. Jinnah stated there was no doubt that on the whole all sections in India wanted to have real responsibility. It would be possible to find differences of view-points on details of administration and there are sections in every country who differ on similar points, but on the point of getting responsibility of a real character, every section of Indian opinion is at one and I am very much afraid that this has been realised by the authorities here.

MR. M. A. JINNAH.

DISTRUST FOR BRITAIN.

The position in India is clearly this, said Mr. Jinnah finally. There is disease prevalent throughout the country—the disease of distrust for Britain. Practically every one is affected by that disease. There is no responsible or irresponsible Indian to-day who does not possess this distrust. It is not possible for the man in the street in India to believe that Great Britain will really push on with the proposals as the Premier has stated. I can tell you that nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand will not believe it. What will happen if any one of us went out to tell them to wait for three years. We will simply be laughed at.

PORTENTS OF SERIOUS TROUBLES.

You know what happened when Mahatma Gandhi started his civil disobedience movement. We all felt it would not last long. It would not have lasted long but for the stupid mistake made by the Government. They introduced in the Indian Legislature a Bill for giving preference for British goods when the country was seething with anti-British feelings People like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar and others who had revolted against Mahatma Gandhi at Lahore and had decided to continue to co-operate with the Government, resigned from the Assembly. These and similar other incidents gave tremendous impetus to Mahatma Gandhi's movement. What happened then is not unlikely to happen now. That is why on very careful consideration I feel that there will be serious trouble in India in the immediate future.

"MAC'S" SPEECH IN COMMONS

British Press Opinions

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The most striking passage in Mr. MacDonald's speech in the House of Commons yesterday, says "Daily Telegraph" in the course of a leading article, was that showing most clearly that the policy of the white paper does not contemplate legislation under which India could advance to the Status of a Dominion as defined by the Statute of Westminster, still less to that of "complete independence." The Government proposes to deal only with the situation as it is, with a transition stage. The necessary limitations of which have been recognised by all responsible Indian opinion at the Conference. All this represents important departure from the principle which Mr. MacDonald and so many others have been understood to favour—that the next India Bill should provide for the future as well as the immediate development and should by settling the ultimate form of Indian constitution virtually deprive Parliament of its power to adapt its policy to circumstances."

The "Daily Express" declares that the masses of India are clamouring not for a new status but for food and chance to live like human beings. "Constitutions launced in teeth of economic storm are bound to founder."

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. MacDonald's account of the Government's Indian policy has not allayed uneasiness which, not without reason, is so widely felt. Whatever course the Government takes, it must not in its desire to escape from its present difficulties sacrifice the future by making rash promises or attempting to introduce changes for which India is not ripe. Until Muslims and Hindus can agree on communal issue, representative Government is impossible. Yet nothing could be more disastrous to the British and Indian interests than for the British Cabinet to intervene and endeavour to force an agreement. —Reuter.

NOT NEARER SOLUTION OF INDIAN PROBLEM

"Dr." H. P. Mody Diagnosizes India's Ailment.

In the course of a statement to the press reviewing the results of the session of the Round Table Conference and the Premier's speech winding it up, Mr. H. P. Mody says:

"The Prime Minister has administered some oxygen to a Conference which was threatening to die, and has succeeded in reviving it. Whilst the latest bulletins are distinctly more encouraging, there is still a considerable difference of opinion amongst the Doctors attending on the patient as to the prospects of a complete ultimate recovery. It becomes therefore necessary to approach the examination of the case with a detached mind if the diagnosis if to be free from error.

GULPING IT DOWN.

Whichever way we look at it, I am afraid we have to gulp the unpleasant fact that the last session of the Conference has failed to bring us any nearer towards the solution of the constitutional problem than we were in January.

The latest pronoundement of His Majesty's Government takes us no farther than the declaration made by the Prime Minister when the first Conference came to a close. The main features of the constitution which were then laid down, namely, Federation, responsibility at the Centre, and safeguards during the period of transition, have merely been emphasised in the latest statement of policy. The picture has still to be filled in. It is obvious that the Conference was not called again merely for the purpose of paraphrasing the declaration of January last.

NEBULOUS.

All the difficult borners and hair-pin bends, which have to be negotiated, still lie ahead of us. The principle of Federation has become somewhat of an ideal instead of setting closer towards reality; the safeguards continue to be in the same nebulous stage that they were in; the communal issue has become even more acute; the problem of equality of trading rights has become lost in a cloud of vague formula.

NOT A UNITED FRONT.

It may be an excellent idea to shake off our responsibility for this state of affairs, and pass it on to other shoulders. But at some stage or another we are bound to discover that the game cannot be indefinitely played. We must face the stern fact that, today, what keeps us from our entering at once upon our legitimate heritage is our own intransigence in matters which are exclusively within our power to settle. I have no doubt that there will be plenty of obstacles offered from the other side in the way of what we are to attain, but when we confront them with a united front, it is obvious our power of overcoming them becomes more effective. That effort has not been forthcoming and the problems which defied solution in London have to be tackled in India.

So far as I am concerned, if a real control over Finance is conceded; if military expenditure is effectively controlled and the pace of Indianization of the Army definitely laid down; if India's economic development is safeguarded by provisions which, while they do not affect the inflow of capital, at the same time protect the development of Key Industries and National services; and if the Federal Legislature is constituted on a basis which ensures for it a truly representative character, I would regard it as an immense stride forward in the march towards complete Dominion Status.

NEW ZEALAND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Coalitionists Return With Clear Majority.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Wellington.—The New Zealand general election has resulted in a Coalition majority of 28. The state of parties is as follows: Coalition 52; Labour 24; Independents 3; Country Party 1. The Coalitionists comprise 28 reformers, 19 United Party and 5 Independants. All Ministers have been re-elected except Mr. Jones, Minister of Agriculture.—Reuter's Special.

FIND OF BOMBS NEAR DACCA.

DACCA, Dec. 3.

Information has been received from Tejgaon village, about five miles from Dacca that 22 bombs were found there last evening when several workmen were digging the earth by the side of the Railway embankment at a short distance from Tejgaon Station. Not knowing what these were, they took the bombs to the Railway Station and made them over to the Tejgaon Police.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

COLLAPSE OF IMPERIAL MORAL

LONDON, Dec. 3.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Churchill in a crowded House. Mr. Churchill declared that during the war India obtained Dominion Status as far as rank honour and ceremony were concerned, the representatives of India attending the Imperial War Conference, the Peace Conference and the League of Nations. Public men did not contemplate India having the same status and rights as Canada and Australia. Political, social racial, and religious conditions were such that any attempt to apply democratic institutions to India would produce tyranny and misery ending in bloodshed and probably utter confusion. Reuter.

SIMON REPORT AS THE BASIS.

Under the Government of India Act of 1919 Parliament had given powers to regulate the pace at which the constitutional reform should proceed. Mr. Churchill declared that the Simon Commission's report, on which all members were unanimous, should have been the basis of discussions.

Great responsibility rested on those who incontinently departed from the recognised constitutional procedure.

COLLAPSE OF IMPERIAL MORAL.

Negotiations with Mr. Gandhi and the flowery speeches about the United States of India were interpreted by the people who did not understand as the collapse of national and imperial morale. Foreigners were unable to believe that the only required to make a sustained effort to recover the entire position.

"MYSTIFIED".

He was completely mystified after the statements made by Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare regarding the policy of the Government. The Premier's speech at the Round Table Conference had been made a State Paper which superceded the Simon Commission's Report and committed the Government to a full Socialist policy as promulgated by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Churchill said that he was authorised to withdraw the amendment if the Government would add to the resolution the words "and also the speech of the Secretary of State for India on December 2", adding that if this was done the Government would have the unanimous vote of his supporters.

PREMIER INTERVENES.

The Premier intervened, saying that everything in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech was in the White Paper, by which the Government stood.

Mr. Churchill retorted that Mr. MacDonald's answer meant that his offer was refused. They would, therefore, persevere with the amendment.—Reuter.

BURMA R. T. C.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Suspicions about Government's intentions with regard to Burma was the subject of a reference by Lord Peel who, winding up the general discussion at the Burma Round Table Conference this afternoon, sail that the fear had been voiced here and also in Burma that the Burmese would receive an inferior constitution and that one of the objects of separation was to introduce the Crown Colony Government. He had not heard the expression in any quarter in this country but it was purely a Burmese product. Lord Peel thought that he could give the suggestion a vigorous denial. —Reuter.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

Inclement Weather's Share In Test Victory.

S. AFRICA TROUNCED BY AN INNINGS AND 163 RUNS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Brisbane.—Inclement weather played a great part in Australia's victory over South Africa in the first Test by an innings and 163 runs. After stonewalling method has pulled out Springboks during the crisis on a tricky wicket yesterday, rain again fell during the night, and assisted the bowlers.

Bradman, who had recovered from his indisposition, fielded today and thanks to a splendid return by him when fielding as third man, which broke the wicket, Mitchell was run out at 58.

Mitchell's innings lasted eight minutes under three hours and included six fours.

South Africa's first innings closed at 170 and they had to follow on. Their second innings yielded 117 runs.

Christy who fell to catch by McCabe off Ironmonger for 15 hit one six. Cameron was 72 minutes at wicket making 21 and hit one six and one four off Grimmett.

Taylor, playing sparkling cricket, contributed 47 28 of them in the boundaries. Wall took the sixth wicket by clean-bowling Morkel for five at 111 and the next ball McMillan was held off the same bowler for nil. The remaining wickets yielded but six runs, wickets of Taylor, Quinn and Vincent all falling at 117 and thus Australia emerged victors by innings and 163 runs.

The following are the scores:—

S. AFRICA I INNINGS.

Mitchell run out	58
Morkel c. McCade b Ironmonger	3
Quinn, c substitute, b Ironmonger	1
Vincent c Nitschke b Grimmett	10
Bell, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	170

S. AFRICAN II INNINGS.

Christy c McCabe b ronmonger	15
Curnow, b Grimmett	8
Mitchell b Wall	0
Cameron b Ironmonger	21
Tayor c Oxenham, b Ironmonger	47
Dalton, b Wall	6
Morkel b Wall	5
McMillan, c Nitschke, b Wall	0
Quinn c McCabe b Ironmonger	0
Vincent c substitute b Wall	1
Bell, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	117

TRAINING CAMP AT VILE PARLE.

The Secretary, Suburban District C. C. writes:—

The Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to open a Samik training camp at Vile Parle for 5 weeks to give training in drill, lathi etc. Those who are willing to join the camp from Bandra, will send their names, stating class, to the Secretary, Bandra Congress Committee, Bazar Road. Board and Lodging is free for those who stay in the camp for 24 hours, and free lodging who take training for part time. Training should be given at Bandra if 10 volunteers are enlisted.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	6.07
To-day's Opening Rate	6.09
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.13
Difference	+.06

Broach erpectation Rs. 190.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	4.78
To-day's Opening Rate	4.75
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.75
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Silver Ready	19 1/8
Lower	5
Silver Forward	19 5/16
Lower	5

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Ready	60 3 0
Kartak	
Magsar	69 8 0
	29 13 9

RECORD TRIP FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

Smallest 'Plane In The World Used

In making the brilliant flight frm Folkestone to Port Darwin in 9 days, 1 hour and 18 minutes, Mr. C. A. Butler, an Englishman, has set up a new record for solo flights from England to Australia. Mr. C. W. A. Scott held the previous record of 9 days and 3 hours. Mr. Butler's feat is the more remarkable in that he used one of the smallest 'planes in the world —a Comper Swift fitted with a 75 horsepower Pobjoy Engine, which had a range of 1,000 miles an average cruising speed of 115 miles per hour.

The route was mapped out for him by the Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. in conjunction with the Automobile Association, and the former also made all arrangements for the servicing of the flight in so far as the petrol and oil supplies were concerned.

It may be of interest to mention that Mr. Butler at one time built an aeroplane and flew it with great success in Australia to which country he migrated along with his father as a boy. He now resides in England at Shirley, near Birmingham.

FRENCH OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Belgian Foreign Secretary In London.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

It is authoritatively stated here that the French Government has approached Britain with a view to opening negotiations for an Anglo-French treaty. There is no "most favoured Nation clause" in the present arrangements with France and the conversations which will begin soon are likely to centre round this point.

The Belgian Foreign Secretary, M. Paul Bymans will arrive in London next Monday to discuss the question of Tariffs with British officials.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA CONFERENCE

T. Maung's Plea For Full Dominion Status.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The point whether Premier's yesterday's declaration applied to Burma was raised at the Burma Round Table Conference during the continuance of general discussion in the afternoon.

De Glanville contended that this was so but Mr. Wardlaw Milne pointed out that the declaration referred only to India and the present Conference had met to evolve Burma constitution.

COMPLETE SELF-GOVT.

De Glanville contending that though the Premier's declaration made to the India Conference applied equally to Burma, felt that nothing could be more satisfactory. It ought to be accepted by all and would remove all fear that the Burma Round Table Conference had been called to frame inferior constitution. They wanted constitution enabling them to obtain complete self-government. Main thing to be considered was what safeguards were essential.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne did not think that they were entitled to read into the Premier's statement that every word applied to Burma and however much they might hope and believe that superior or indeed totally different constition might be evolved for Burma it was not right to suggest that the Premier's declaration in effect gave promise with regard to Burma.

U Ni declared that present conditions if allowed to continue, would lead to ruin and disaster, but with full responsible Government their troubles would disappear.

U Su declared that no constitution would be acceptable unless it placed full and complete responsibility in the hands of the masses.

WOMEN'S DEMAND.

Miss May Oung stated that women did not desire to be made a separate interest. They wished same responsibility as men.

The constitution must grant equal rights to men and women.

Mr. Haji on behalf of all sections of Indians assured that they would approach the task in the same spirit as Burmese with a view to immediate realisation of complete self-government, may be as separate unit of British commonwealth or as autonomous member of Indian Federation, but in any case resting on the structure designed in best interests of Burma alone.

Sawbwa of Hsipaw said that Shan States desired to retain their separate entity and trusted that their relationship with new Burma would be one of friendship and goodwill in their own and Empire's interests.

Tharrawaddy Maung declared that he was opposed to separation unless it implied full Dominion Status with power to secede.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

On the 20th November the Government deposits with the Imperial Bank of India amounted to only Rs. 7.62 crores of which one crore was Ways and Means Advances from the Bank. In addition to this the maturities of Treasury Bills during the last two weeks were about Rs. 10 crores as against new issue of about Rs. 7½ crores. There were also sterling tenders to be paid for about Rs. 2.65 crores. The net collection arising out of these transactions would probably be that the Ways and Means position should show a decline of nearly Rs. 5 crores and, as the Government cannot work on such a low balance as 2 crores, and no revenue receipts of sufficient size are expected, the only way to recoup the financial resources is to issue Treasury Bills to the Paper Currency Reserve, unless they borrow heavily from the Imperial Bank.

The next return should, therefore, show an increase of Rs. 3 crores in currency notes and a further two crores the week after. The fact that the Treasury Bonds are to cease from the 12th instant shows that little money is being received from this source.

THE YEN MARKET.

Yesterday the yen quotation in Bombay showed a curious feature. The Japanese banks were naturally working on a wide margin between buying and selling on account of the fluctuations in the gold value of sterling, which is the same thing as the gold value of the rupee. But while Japan was buying raw produce in India and selling yen bills which made the banks quote a buying rate for yens at 186, Japan could not sell any goods in India and this resulted in a lack of demand for yens and the selling rate of 199 was nominal.

The inference is that the Japanese piecegoods trade here was practically at a standstill and this should be a very favourable thing for the Indian mills. It is, of course, difficult to say how long this state of things would continue but Indian mills should make full use of the opportunity to get a better hold on the market. One may be permitted to utter a word of caution and that is such chances do not occur every day and the mills should do all they can to cater to the needs of the Indian buyer and should organise a campaign of study of his requirements more intensely than they have done till now, in just the same way as the Japanese and Lanchashire mills have done.

CALL MONEY MARKET.

The tightness in call money rates has continued into this week and good business passed at 5 per cent, and on Thursday it was 5½ per cent., due chiefly to the slight excess of issue over maturities of Treasury Bills.

SECURITIES AND SHARES.

During the last two days there has been some steadiness in the Securities market. 3½ per cent. has improved from Rs. 52-6 to Rs. 52-11 and 4 per cent. 1931-36 from Rs. 84-0 to Rs. 84-12. It is thought that a good part of the rise is due to the expectation following the steadier cross rate in London on New York. In the share market, most issues have been losing ground in the last two or three days but yesterday there was a steadier feeling without change in the rates. In the case of the Bombay Dyeings, following on rumour that an amalgamation was settled between it and Centuries, shares sagged from Rs. 646-8 of yesterday to Rs. 635 but reacted at the close to Rs. 638. It was rumoured that Centuries would be allotted 2/5 share in Dyeings and they improved from Rs. 215 to Rs. 222-8 but closed at Rs. 216-14. A prominent broker has been buying Centuries fairly freely and this has lent support to the rumour.

Henpeck I:—Don't tell my wife I lent you five rupees. I will never have peace if you do.

Henpeck II:—I won't if you promise not to tell, mine that you have lent it to me.

DELHI-KARACHI AIR MAIL SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

It is understood that prposals from private organisations are under conhideration of the Government for the purpose of running the Delhi-Karachi air mail service. Calculations are being made at to how most economically to run the service so that there may not be much disparity between the load-carrying capacity of a plane and the mails offered for carriage.

It is hoped, however, to provide machines that will enable normal expansion to be accommodated without difficulty. At present, while fairly satisfactory volume of mail is brought inward which serves both the Delhi and Bombay areas, the outward service suffers because of unfavourable railway connections and the absence of night flying arrangements so that the load carried on the outward route is much less. One remedy is to make the plane halt at Hyderabad, Sind, to pick up mails from the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province which can be ensured through connection with the Punjab Mail.

If this plan succeeds the outward service will have additional mail and a fairly uniform load may be carried either way, making the running of the service economical.

The subject is under the serious consideration of the Government. Meanwhile the Delhi Flying Club will continue the airmail arrangements which it has undertaken from 1st January next.—A. P.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 3.

Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Close	3.38
Difference	—.1

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Opening	3.33
To-day's Close	3.36½
Difference	—.2½

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Presidency's "Debt" To Police Force!

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO "ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR OF RANK AND FILE"

Emergency Expenditure To Meet Abnormal Situation Created By Civil Disobedience?

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

The year 1930 will always be memorable for the civil disobedience campaign organised by the Congress.

"The conditions of the year were so abnormal that any statistical comparisons of the incidence of crime and of the work of the Police in dealing with it must inevitably be valueless," says the Inspector General of Police, in his Annual Report for 1930. "Most of the attention of the police, particularly in Gujarat, was confined to the long-drawn battle against the civil disobedience movement, and scant attention could be paid to the prevention and detection of crime. The disordered state of the country and fear of reprisals at the hands of the followers of Congress must have resulted in many offences not being reported to the Police, and there is every reason to believe that crimes of violence increased to an extent in no way reflected by the figures included in the report.

SHOLAPUR RIOTS RECALLED.

In the Deccan, the state of disorder was less general, but conditions were far from normal. The Police had constantly to be on the "qui vive" particularly in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Districts. Early in May 1930 a serious conflict took place in Sholapur City between the townsmen and the Police. A determined attempt by the mob to annihilate a posse of police which, with the Distt. Magistrate and the Distt. Superintendent of Police, had been decoyed to the outskirts of the City, was frustrated by the police opening fire. Serious rioting followed, involving the cutting of telegraph wires, the murder of two policemen, the burning of a police chowkie and of the Sessions Court, the evacuation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and, finally the declaration of Martial Law. The administration of Sholapur could not be handed back to the civil authorities for over two months.

CHIRNER TRAGEDY ECHO

In the Konkan, there was a serious riot at Chirner in Kolaba Distt. where villagers breaking the forest laws killed three policemen and a Forest Guard and the Mamlatdar were accidentally shot in the melee. Ratnagiri ceased to be prominent after the break of the rains, but Kanara received close attention from the Congress throughout the year.

In the Karnatak, Belgaum enjoyed unenviable notoriety and the Police had a very difficult year dealing with ebullitions of racial animosity and ,with a vigorous campaign for the destruction of toddy trees. Dharwar was the centre from which agitators operated in contiguous districts as well as in the district itself.

Communal tension continued to prevail in certain Districts but the imposing of additional Police and the tactful handling of difficult situations prevented serious breaches of the peace.

"ADMIRABLE POLICE BEHAVIOUR."

In all these difficult circumstances the Police behaved admirably. "Of the work of the Police, I cannot speak too highly," says the Inspector General of Police "From the officers, both British and Indian, service according to the highest traditions was always expected, but the difficulties with which they had to deal seemed constantly to bring to the force fresh talent which had been latent in the normal conditions of police work."

G.I.P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

As a prelude to the civil disobedience movement the police had to deal with a general strike on the G.I.P. Railway, which started on the 4th February, and ended in April. Elaborate police arrangements were made to meet the situation. The strike ended without serious trouble, except for a few instances of attempts to hinder the running of trains.

STRAIN ON C.I.D.

The Criminal Investigation Department was subjected to a severe strain. The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases was appreciably larger than last year and the Political Branch and short hand staff attended, often under unpleasant conditions, 947 meetings as compared with 291 in 1929.

EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE.

The total strength of the Police Officers and men stood at 774 and 17.516 respectively as against 712 and 17.432 in the year before. The cost of the police, including the Railway Police, and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1930-31 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,09,80,115 as against Rs. 97,86,067 in 1929-30—a net increase of Rs. 11,94,046. This increase was chiefly due to the emergency expenditure incurred in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, entertainment of additional police and other expenses. To meet the Civil Disobedience campaign temporary additional police amounting to 921 men were raised in the districts and a Special Police Battalion amounting to nearly 1,000 men was recruited and trained in Poona.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 511-9-1 to Rs. 540-3-7 during the year under report.

GOVT.'S TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

A Resolution of Government reviewing the annual report of the Inspector General of Police for 1930, says:—

"In the review of the last year's administration report which was published when the civil disobedience campaign was still in progress, it was placed on record that the debt which the Presidency owed to its police force, had been greatly increased and that the courage and determination with which all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, had performed their duty, had earned the gratitude and respect of Government and of every right thinking man. That campaign is now over and its full results can be reviewed. They show that this high standard of achievement was maintained till the end and that no police force in any country could look back to a prouder record of service performed under the most arduous conditions.

In spite of determined efforts to seduce it from its allegiance and the pressure of boycott and social ostracism, the number of resignations in 1930 was the lowest in the last five years. The number of vacancies also decreased and recruits, including a high percentage of educated men, came forward readily. The Governor in Council concurs whole-heartedly in the praise given by the Commissioners of Divisions to all ranks of their admirable service and acknowledges with gratitude the splendid manner in which they maintained and even strengthened their morale, their discipline and their devotion to duty. He is confident that the sense of duty well performed will enable them to meet future calls on their services with equal courage and determination!

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

—:o:—

British Delegation Decided

WILL HENDERSON PRESIDE ?

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. MacDonald and Members of the Cabinet Sir John Simon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Hailsham and Sir Eyres Monsell will form part of the British delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in February.

The Premier announced this at question time in the Commons, whereupon his namesake Mr. MacDonald asked a delicate question, namely, who was going to preside over the Conference. The position is, that Mr. Arthur Henderson was so appointed in his personal capacity when he was Foreign Secretary in the Labour Government, but he is now without an office or even a seat in the House of Commons. Hitherto he has given no indication that he is going to relinquish the honour. The Premier now cautiously replied that the presidency of the Conference was not a matter for any one Government but for the League of Nations, and Mr. Henderson had been appointed. He added that the Ministers would not all attend the Conference at the same time. This was a matter according to the business before it.—Reuter.

SIR B. L. MITTER

No Basis For Rumoured Resignation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

A rumour was afloat here for two days that Sir B. L. Mitter was resigning over the New Bengal Ordinance. This has no basis.

Probably the rumour arose from gossips which over the week-end had been associating Sir B. L. Mitter's name with strong protest against certain provisions of the Ordinance. However, I have authority to contradict these rumours.

Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. B. Das members of the Assembly who are here for Public Accounts Committee in commenting on the Ordinance deplored its provisions. They feared that power in the hands of police to enter any premises and detain any person and, what is more, to impose fine on any section of a village may be used for purpose of reprisals against the Hindu community in Bengal so that an attempt may be made thus to make the Ordinance a weapon for wholesale anti-Hindu reprisals.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

There is some comment here on the selection of Sir Muhammed Shafi to succeed Sir Fazli Hussain. It seems that Sir Muhammed Iqbal who had been originally put forward did not command support in the proper quarter and that it was found that Sir Muhamed Shafi with his five years experience of Executive Council would prove a more useful member of Government during the critical times through which India is passing.

Sir Muhammed Shafi's politics are those of the Muslim League but his work as Executive Councillor was not entirely on communal lines.

EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENCY.

Bombay "Axe" Committee's Inadequate Recommendations.

PROPOSED SAVINGS OF ONLY 36 LAKHS.

Minority Proposes Emergency Cuts Of 121 Lakhs

The Retrenchment Committee has recommended a total saving of only Rs. 36,49,800, including cuts in Land Revenue Administration, High Court Establishment, Police, Government House Charges, etc.

The Minority who dissented from the main report recommended in their minutes for emergency cuts amounting to Rs. 121 lakhs. They are against any cut in Educational grants, "as it would mean a disastrous set back from wheih it might take years to recover."

The following is the concluding portion of the Report of the Retrenchment Committee published in our issue of the 1st inst:—

That the pay of the President should be Rs. 2,500, and that the post of Deputy President should be made honorary.

THE HIGH COURT.

That the pay of the Judges should be Rs. 3,000, and that of the Chief Justice Rs. 3,500.

Judicial Commissioners.— That the pay of the Judicial Commissioner should be Rs. 2,625 and that of the Additional Judicial Commissioners Rs. 2,250.

Pay of Secretaries.—We have not had time to deal with Secretariat establishments in detail. The pay of Secretaries to Government should be reduced in a similar proportion.

A majority of the non-official members recommends that as a temporary measure the concession of additional overseas pay and the passages granted by the Lee Commission should be withdrawn.

CUT IN TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The Committee recommends a further reduction in travelling allowances and suggests that the Finance Department should make a fresh enquiry into the justification for every special allowance. The Sind allowance should be given only during the hot weather. The Committee is also of opinion that th leave rules for Indians serving in India appear unnecessarily generous and could be modified without any hardship. Moreover, short periods of acting service, in all the services, should not be allowed unduly to raise the level of leave pay.

Turning to individual departments, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the three Divisional Commissioners should be retained. A majority considers that all personal assistants to Collectors should be abolished and that Huzur Deputy Collectors should be replaced by senior Mamlatdars with first class magisterial powers, and in Sind Daftardars should be replaced by Muftidars. The cost of administration of the Presidency gives rise to the 'prima facie' conclusion that the number of Districts is exclusive and Government should investigate the possibility of certain amalgamations including that of the Bombay Suburban District with Bombay and Thana.

It is recommended that Inamdars should in future pay for the survey and settlement of their villages, that one post of Superintendent of Land Records should be abolished and in Sind the post amalgamated with that of Manager, Encumbered Estates.

A general reduction of 10 per cent in the cost of establishments should be aimed at.

AXE IN GOVT. HOUSE.

The question has been raised of reducing the cost of Govt. House establishment such as the Body Guard and Band. We understand, says the Report, that His Excellency has given this matter his personal attention and it is gratifying to be assured that a reduction of approximately 1 1/2 lakhs is anticipated.

A majority of the Committee favours the definite abandonment of Mahableshwar as a Headquarters of Government. A smaller majority favours only one Headqutrter—whether Bombay or Poona being left to Government to decide.

A majority of the Committee recommends the abolition of the posts of Director of Information and Labour Intelligence and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and the transfer of the work to the Oriental Translator, the regular judicial officers of the areas covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Collector of Bombay.

EXCISE REDUCTIONS.

A majority of the Committee have also come to the conclusion that it is possible to abolish the post of Excise Commissioner and to hand over his duties to Divisional Commissioners and also that Government should consider the possibility of leasing the Nasik Distillery to a private agency, to see if larger profits could be made. The Committee regards as very satisfactory the reductions in expenditure made in the Excise Department.

REDUCTION IN JUDICIARY.

The Committee unanimously suggests that Government should discuss with the High Court the advisability of reducing very gretly the period of vacations, which in the opinion of the Committee should not be more than half the present periods. A reduction of 10 per cent in the establishment of the High Court is proposed and the abolition of one post of Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, while some of the Committee are in favour of amalgamating the District Courts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar with an Assistant Judge at the latter town. The Committee also approves of a reduction in the number of Sub-Judges' Courts as follows:—

(1) Reduce one extra Sub-Judge at Umreth (Kaira).

(2) Abolish the Second Sub-Judge at Dharwar.

(3) Abolish the Vengurla Sub-Judge's Court.

(4) Abolish one Sub-Judge in Nasik District.

We recommend that one of the three Courts at Kumta, Honawar and Sirsi should be abolished and that one other Court besides Vengurla should be abolished in Ratnagiri Distrcit, and that either Pen or Roha in Kolaba District should be abolished.

We agree with the District Judge's proposal to abolish Vadgaon in Poona District.

We agree also the linking of Dhandhuka and Dholka and the sending of the Second Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad to Gogho twice a year.

It seems probable that there is scope for reduction in other districts also and we recommend that this investigation should be continued.

A majority think that Judges of Small Causes Court and the Presidency Magistrates should sit for six days in the week and not only five.

HIGH COST OF POLICE.

A majority of the Committee recommends the abolition of the posts of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges. The reason for the high cost of the Police in Sind should also be investigated. Inspectors should be reduced by 10 per cent.

The majority of the Committee agree that the post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health should be retained at any rate until the works now in progress have been completed, but that Government should not give grants to local bodies to cover the cost of establishments in the case of drainage and waterworks. A majority of the Committee wishes to absorb the staff in the Public Works Department, retaining the Superintending Engineer as an expert adviser.

The Committee agrees that the Public and Medical Departments should not be amalgamated, but propose the abolition of one Assistant Director of Public Health.

HOSPITALS.

As regards hospitals, the Report says:—

"We have recorded the evidence of members of Bombay Medical Union and have heard the views of the Surgeon General and have considered the possibility of improving the financial position of the hospitals in Bombay. In particular we have discussed the Union's proposal that persons who are able to pay should not be allowed to received medical treatment free and so reduce the facilities available for the genuinely poor. While we agree by a majority with the Union's principle we do not think that the remedy of appointing almoners which they propose would achieve its end since they would be unable to investigate the condition of more than a fraction of those attending the hospitals.

A majority of us recommend as a temporary measure that every out-patient should pay a fee unless exempted by the medical officer. The fee should be very small, say one anna in Bombay and half an anna in the mofussil. It is also suggested that there should be 3 classes of in-patients all paying a small fee unless specially exempted, with a more costly ward for those who asked for it and were willing to pay. It should be stipulated that the space for the poor be not reduced."

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OP. DEPTS.

The Committee are unanimous that the post of Agricultural Engineer should not be filled up, as a measure of retrenchment. Half favour its abolition and the rest that it should be kept in abeyance. Fees charged to students at the Agricultural College from outside the Presidency should be at least double those charged to others.

The Committee emphasise the need for a policy of consolidation rather than expansion in the Co-operative Department and recommend that two Assistant Registrars, the Industrial Organisers and two Assistant Weaving Inspectors could be abolished, while a majority favour the abolition of Honorary Organisers and consequent saving of Rs. 64,000 in travelling allowance.

14 LAKHS CUT IN P. W. D?

In view of the "paramount necessity of reducing expenditure" the Committee are of opinion that a further cut must be made in the Public Works Department, to the extent of not less than 14 lakhs. The cut may be found, not only by the discharge of establishments but by the reduction of the grant for repairs both in the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings Branches of the Department. The fact that in the current year a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been borrowed from the Petrol Fund for road maintenance which must fall next year on general revenues, makes the case for a reduction of road grants the stronger. The Committee agree that it is inadvisable to borrow further from the Petrol Fund for this purpose. The Committee also recommends that Chief Engineers should cease to be Secretaries to Government.

The ultimate goal to be aimed at is the abolition of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, and the transfer of the work to local authorities, and a start should be made in this direction.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Opinion is divided on the question of the abolition of the Consulting Architect to Government. Three of the Committee think that the Department should be abolished altogether, others wish to retain it, but there is a difference of opinion whether the Consulting Architect should be retrenched, or his Assistants. In any event the Quantity Surveyor's Branch should be abolished.

The majority of the non-official members wish to put on record their opinion that no further reduction should be made in the grants to local bodies for public works.

PROPOSED SAVINGS.

The proposed savings amount to Rs. 36,49,000 including 10 per cent. on cost of Land Revenue and General Administration, Rs. 11,99,200. Government House Rs. 1½ lakhs, Excise Department and abolition of Excise Commissioner Rs. 1,53,000, 10 per cent. on High Court establishment Rs. 1,09,000, nine Sub-Judges and one Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind Rs. 96,000, Police Rs. 76,000, move to Mahableshwar Rs. 60,000, Honorary Organisers in Co-operative Department Rs. 64,000, lump cut in Public Works Department Rs. 14 lakhs, and Stationery and Printing Rs. one lakh. In addition there are savings only gradually realisable, including salaries of Ministers and High Court Judges, of Rs. 2,79,250

The main report is signed by all members of the Committee, subject to minutes of dissent by Mr. P. R. Chikodi and Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil.

EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATION,

Messrs. Chikodi, Kamat, Rahimtoola and Rao Bahadur Patil have suggested proposals "which may aid Government in balancing next year's budget." These members state that although they could not, for want of time, closely scrutinise expenditure in several important departments, it appears to them that the administration of the Presidency is very expensive, perhaps more so than the higher cost of living here may account for. The members then proceed to make out a 'prima facie' case in this regard, leaving it to Government to find out if there is any real extravagance. It is pointed out that Bombay spends for its General Administration Rs. 1/8 per head as against 12 annas for the Punjab, while the cost of the Secretariat has gone up by Rs. 5.71 lakhs since 1920. The members are inclined to think that in the activities of the Public Works Department the Bombay Engineer appears to attempt too high an aesthetic standard of architectural detail and design in his buildings. "He has a western outlook with an eastern purse." A good deal of saving could be effected by simplicity of style.

The members are not in favour of arresting the progress in education by a cut in the Education Department, as it would mean a disastrous set back from which it might take years to recover, but they have no objection if Government investigate any cause of waste provided the amount saved is spent for no other purpose than the spread of education. They are not in favour of any reduction in higher or secondary education. In conclusion it is stated:—

"We have dealt with some of the Departments which we had not the opportunity of examining thoroughly from the aspect of looking for permanent retrenchments. We consider that a real and abiding solution of the present financial trouble lies not in seeking temporary 'ad hoc' retrenchments, but in finding out the real waste, and curtail activities which the revenue of the Presidency does not permit. We are not convinced that all avenues for retrenchments of a permanent nature are exhausted. We are, however, asked to apply our minds more to the immediate problem of suggesting retrenchments to meet the next year's deficit, which is anticipated to be a crore of rupees. We recognise the imperative need of a balanced budget and to that end suggest the following emergency cuts, which if accepted would bring the total to Rs. 1,21,00,000 including the saving of Rs. 35 lakhs from the 10 per cent cut in salaries. In proposing these reductions, we wish to make it plain that it is the unprecedented emergency which is our justification for the admittedly haphazard method we are driven to follow. We are aware there is a certain element of risk, of deterioration or lowering of efficiency in several Departments but we venture to think this risk the Presidency must be prepared to take for some time. We have discussed the proposed cuts in Committee and if there are differences of view, they are about the degree to which the officials think they can go with us in

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from Calmun 7.)

each cut, rather than in the method over temporary cuts.

EMERGENCY CUTS

The emergency retrenchments include the following:—

	Lakhs.
Ten per cent cut in salaries (already announced)	35
Stoppage of increments	8
Public Works Department, including stoppage of new works, repairs to buildings and roads, irrigation, etc.	34
Government House	1½
Travelling Allowance	5
Contingencies	3
Police Department, including Emergency Police	17
Printing and Stationery	1
Forests	1
Land Revenue and General Administration	9¼
Bombay Development Department	1
Allowances other than Travelling Allowance	5
Total	1,21

Sir Rustom Vakil, Mr. J. Humphrey and Mr. G. Wiles in a note state that they are unable to associate themselves with a number of these lump-cut recommendations and record their view that in the present emergency the provincial contribution to Education must also share in the burden. The complete exemption of the Educational Department can only be justified if the other activities of the State which directly benefit the people are not made to suffer. With the reduced revenues of Government this is quite impracticable.

Mr. J. Humphrey in a brief note elaborates this point of view.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

Mayor To Accord Reception

Mr. Lloyd George, the ex-Premier of England, will arrive in Bombay to-day (Friday) by the S.S. "Camorin". Immediately after his arrival he will proceed to the Municipal Corporation at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) where he will be received by the Mayor and the members of the Corporation.

After the reception is over Mr. Lloyd George will drive to the Government House for his lunch. He leaves by the same steamer for Colombo at 2-0 p.m. where he will spend sometime recouping his health. It will be recalled that he has recently undergone an operation.

This is the first visit of Mr. Lloyd George to India and he is accompanied on this journey by Dame Margaret Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, M. P.

It will be interesting to note that Mr. Lloyd George is the first ex-Premier of England to visit this country.

Lords' Debate Postponed Till Tuesday

LONDON. Dec. 2.

The Lords' India debate due tomorrow has been postponed to 8th December to meet the convenience of Lord Lloyd and others desiribus of speaking.—Reuter.

Mysore.—Raja Sir Daljit Singh, ex-Member of the India Council and ex-Preme Minister of Kashmir, is now in Mysore as guest of H. H. the Maharaja.—A. P.

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More Opinions Of Indian Leaders

—:o:—

MR. SASTRI AND SIR A HYDARI GRATIFIED

Mr. Jinnah On Danger Of Delay

"BEST THE PREMIER COULD HAVE DONE"

—MR. JAYAKAR

A GUARANTEE.

Dr. Sapru added: The appointment of the Working Committee and other Committees had transferred the venue for the time being to India and constituted a guarantee that the method of negotiation would continue. It would mean delay, but it was for the Indians to expedite the work which might again be impeded, indeed rendered impossible, if the importance of the communal settlement was ignored. He pointed out that the outstanding questions including the method of representation of States, grouping of smaller States, relative functions of the two Houses of Legislature and the final shaping of financial safeguards must be tackled by the Working Committee. He expressed the opinion in this connection that there was still room for further negotiations and settlement. The limits of reservations as regards Army and External Affairs also had to be defined in India.

MR. SASTRI PLEASED.

BUT "UNEASY ABOUT MUSLIM ATTITUDE."

Mr. Sastri said: Considering the difficulties we have reason to be pleased. The sanction of the present Parliament which is confidently anticipated is a guarantee that the policy of an All-India Federation though burdened with reservations and safeguards will be secure. I am uneasy about the Muslim attitude. Seeing that great significance is being attached to their view, it is to be hoped that they will not weaken in any way the general constitutional position. Any countenance lent by them to the half-way-house of Provincial Autonomy, will be attended with serious risks.

On the whole, I approve of the procedure sketched by the Premier. It may alarm some that the Round Table Conference is to be summoned once more, but it is the only satisfactory method for rectifying any serious omissions and errors in the work of the Committees in India. Nobody, who has watched the Conference working, can fail to realise its marvellous influence. A great danger to the work of Reform is the situation in Bengal and the United Provinces. We must all pray that Government officials and Congressmen may learn to allow for one another's difficulties and co-operate as allies in the maintenance of social peace and harmony.

MR. JINNAH ON DANGER OF DELAY.

URGES SIMULTANEOUS GRANT OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY & CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Jinnah said that without in any way impugning the Government's intentions, a complete All-India Federal Scheme would take many years since the agreement had not been reached on any outstanding, vital ingredient. He asked, therefore, if India was to wait and nothing was to be done. He feared that that would lead not only to serious troubles but disaster. He, therefore, again urged the Government to give Provincial Autonomy without delay simultaneously with Central Responsibility in British India. The British Government would, in no event, be prepared to abandon their ultimate responsibility to India. They should, therefore, decide the nature of the advance of self-government in the proposed All-India Federation and also decide the communal question provisionally.

Mr. Jinnah added: If the British Government would settle this problem and make a substantial advance towards real Central Responsibility in British India, both Hindus and Muslims will realise the Government's earnestness. The bulk of the people will accept their decision, pending a speedy and earnest exploration of the bigger question of an All-India Federation.

BEST THE PREMIER COULD HAVE DONE.

MR. JAYAKAR PLEADS FOR UNITY.

Mr. Jayakar welcomed the statement. He thought that it might be more explicit in many points, but in view of the Premier's difficulties, it was perhaps, the best he could have done. He then commented on the fact that the National Government was committed to an early grant of an All-India Federation, the Central Responsibility and just those safeguards that were necessary for Defence and External Affairs. He said that the delegates who knew the difficulties with which they had to contend to the last day would appreciate its significance though to a far-off India the Premier's statement might not appear to contain many elements for hope. He stressed the importance of unity and efficacy of public opinion in India in the future work, and said, if India was unanimous with regard to the minimum safeguards, it would be difficult for the British Government to resist

"MUSLIMS COULD NOT BE SATISFIED ON THE WHOLE."

Mr. Ghuznavi declared that Muslims on the whole, could be satisfied. It was clear now that the essential minority safeguards could not be overlooked though Muslims must maintain vigilance. Referring to Provincial Autonomy, he said, it largely embodied the Muslims' ideas and wishes, although some modifications might be necessary. He welcomed the Frontier and Sind decisions and said that the necessity of wise and firm government in India, particularly in Bengal, must not be forgotten.

"IMMENSE OBSTACLES."

Dr. Ambedkar felt that it was a mistake to postpone Provincial Autonomy pending the Federation which was confronted with immense obstacles. He expressed the opinion that the Statute should establish a British Indian Federation with Central Safeguards and certain provision that by an Order in-Council the Constitution could be expanded to include the States when they chose to come. He added that the minority settlement must precede the real progress of constitution-making.

"DANGER OF DISUNION."

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao said that it was satisfactory that the reactionaries' efforts to put a stop to the Conference had failed. The danger now was disunion in India. All must pull together to ensure success of the Committee's work.

SIR A. HYDARI HIGHLY GRATIFIED.

APPROVES OF FUTURE PLAN.

Sir Akbar Hydari expressed himself as being highly gratified with the Premier's declaration. He was pleased with the arrangements for the future conduct of the work of this Conference. The advance made as a result of the two sessions should be consolidated. The programme the Premier had outlined for reference of the outstanding questions to the Committees would ensure these questions to be thoroughly investigated as necessary to frame the final Constitution for an All-India Federation, which had been accepted on all sides as the only possible constitution.

"SOLVE COMMUNAL ISSUES FIRST."

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed said that the communal issues must be solved before the Franchise Committee began work, and expressed the opinion that Government should confer immediate Provincial Autonomy on those provinces which are desirous of it, while working out the details of the Federation without delay.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

"A Confession Of Failure."

LONDON, December 2.

The "Times" says that the Prime Minister's closing statement must be reassuring to everyone, but those who had hoped or feared that a full-grown Federal Constitution for India could be conjured like the rabbit out of hat, or, alternatively, that progress by the method of Conference would prove a futile dream. It emphasises that Mr. MacDonald spoke with the whole force of the National Government behind him, a fact which enthusiasts and wreckers alike would do well to ponder over. It hopes that "this plain declaration of British policy will send our visitors back to their task, not merely convinced of British good faith and sympathy but determined to complete the task which does henceforth depend mainly upon themselves."

A CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

The "Daily Telegraph" observes: Mr MacDonald's statement as regards the present, is a confession of failure and a frank admission of its possibility in the immediate future. It now lies in the hands of Indians alone to open for their country a more heartening prospect.

The "Daily Mail" thinks that the Premier's speech requires elucidation, but it certainly encourages the hope that the present Cabinet may have come to understand the strong feeling in this country against rash and reckless changes in India, and that it will take the night course.

The "Daily Herald" says: The British Government has spoken. The next word is with Gandhiji and Congress leaders, and on their decision depends largely whether next months and years in India will be period of swift progress by negotiations or a period of dreadful struggle.

The "News Chronicle" declares that the Prime Minister's bold and statesmanlike reassertion of India policy which he outlined last January, opens to India reformers a prospect brighter than most of them could have possibly expected before the speech was made whereby Government is committed quite definitely to the whole policy of the All-India Federation.

The "Financial News" commenting on Premier's speech says: The grant of responsible Government to India depends on two things; firstly, the acceptance of real safeguards and secondly, the reasonable expectation that the people of India would co-operate in working the constitution. It is upon the growth of this co-operation more than on anything else that the pace of advance towards the realisation of goal must depend. If Congress decides on the renewal of non-co-operation and active furtherance of lawlessness introduction of responsible Government must be indefinitely delayed but if Congress decides on real co-operation there is no reason why the goal should not soon be reached.—Reuter's Special Service.

IS IT A "GREAT SUCCESS?"

"Morning Post's" Fears.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The classical story of a Scot staggering homeward remarking that he did not know if it was a marriage or a funeral that he had attended but that it was a "great success" is recalled by the "Morning Post", leader writer, commenting on the Premier's statement that the Round Table Conference had succeeded. It considers the proposal of the National Government to impose its own solution upon India in the event of failure to reach an agreement as "dangerously rash," and opines that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have been wise to leave the vexed question of minorities etc., to the solution by Indians themselves, if they can be solved. "We can see no British enterprise that will profit by this enterprise and it opens field of embroilment which this country at the present moment might well have been spared."

BALANCE THE BUDGET. FIRST.

The results of the Round Table Conference are hardly calculated to rouse enthusiasm, says the "Financial Times". On the other hand it would be a mistake to regard the Conference as a failure. No objection can be taken to either form or substance of the Premier's statement but there can be no advance in India until peace and tranquility have been restored and the budget has been balanced.—Reuter's R.T. Service.

PREMIER YIELDED TO TORY PRESSURE.

How Delhi Received "Mac's" "Offer"

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Premier's statement has been received here very cautiously by respective groups. Service circles feel that it is not definitely anti-Swaraj and leaves the issue again open to doubt. Assembly members who are here in connection with the Public Accounts Committee are disappointed at the manner the Premier has yielded to Tory pressure ond has not taken them an inch beyond where they stood at the conclusion of the last Conference, while Muslim communalists are upset that their main demands namely Provincial Autonomy only and majority in Bengal and the Punjab had not been conceded.

Advanced Nationalists view with misgiving the vagueness with which the Premier has chalked out the line of future work and wants definite period within which the solution must be found in order to stabilize public opinion round the given issues.

Congress circles hold that Gandhiji has done well by indicating his fear that the statement might lead to parting of ways.

Door Of Indo-British Co-operation Is Closed.

MADRAS CONGRESSMAN LOOKS AT PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Mr. MacDonald has lost another opportunity. The door of Congress Co-operation is definitely closed. The fight will have to be resumed soon. Repression—cum—conciliation policy will not hold water." These were the words of a prominent Congressman after studying the Premier's statement.

Congress circles refuse comment, but the general feeling is one of depression and Gandhiji's cryptic statement of "parting of ways" is interpreted in political circles as meaning the repival of the civil disobedience movement.

Mr. Satyamurthi says: 'The position is very difficult for the Congress. On the one hand it cannot wait indefinitely for Swaraj. On the other the Congress is too serious and responsible a body to embark on the campaign of civil disobedience unless absolutely necessary. The future of the Congress is safe in Gandhiji's hands."

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer says: "Taking the statement as a whole it is much more hopeful than anticipated."

European circles hail the pronouncement as a definite milestone in India's evolution towards Swaraj.

Madras Press Comments.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The "Hindu" considers the Premier's statement only a reiteration of the policy he had outlined on behalf of the Labour Government in January last. The paper adds that the National Government's endorsement of the Labour Government's policy marks a definite advance in the attitude of the British Political parties towards Indian Self-Government.

The "Madras Mail" says:—The Premier has indicated a saner and surer method of helping India to self-Government.

Mr. W. O. Wright, Chairman of the European Association, Madras considers the Premier's statement a straightforward declaration which ought to inspire confidence in Britain's determination to implement her previous declarations —A. P.

TORIES CLAMOUR FOR TARIFFS.

Mr. Runciman Bombarded In The Commons.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman was bombarded with questions relating to the new anti-dumping duties. The ministerialists showed impatience to get Mr. Runciman to impose duties on iron and steel manufactures. Their demand that he should announce the Government's policy as regards cotton goods before Christmas produced no reply.

Mr. Runciman announced that the British commercial and industrial organisations would be consulted, and in view of the Ottawa Conference, he gave an assurance that no foreign country would be granted preference until after the Imperial Conference.

Hooligans Brought To Break Up Naujwan Conference

60 YOUNG MEN ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

About 80 arrests are reported from Ludhiana. They include the President-elect of the Naujawan Conference, Chairman of the Reception Committee and others. The hall being in possession of hooligans, the Conference met on the river bank but on account of obstacles raised by reactionaries, the Conference had to be adjourned.

Before the Punjab Political Conference met for the second sitting, the hooligans had occupied the hall after assaulting the volunteers on duty. This, it is said, occurred under the very eyes of the guardians of law and order When their attention was drawn to the conduct of these men, the only reply they gave was that the Conference was a public meeting and that every member of the public had to be there. The leaders called an urgent meeting and discussed the situation. They decided to hold the conference at all costs, facing all risk of abuse, and insult. So while hooligans yelled, shouted, beat drums, the non-violent Congressmen reiterated its faith in independence and called upon men and women to be prepared for the coming struggle.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA

Important Discovery ?

EXPERT'S EXPERIMENT WITH NEW DRUG

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Rugby.—According to Sir Almroth Wright, the well-known bacteriologist, the Ministry of Health Expert, Colonel James is "on the threshold of an important discovery which may mean great step forward in the prevention of malaria." It is understood that Col James and his colleagues at the Ministry of Health, Malarial Laboratory in Surrey, have been experimenting with a new drug. Ten of them allowed themselves to be bitten by the malaria-carrying mosquitoes and were treated with the new drugs. In no case did the malaria develop. Apparently, the drug prevents infection of healthy people, and experiments are being made to determine the minimum amount which will act as a safeguard in malarial areas. —B.O.W.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

List Of New Members

The Hon. Secretaries of the Welfare of India League, write:—

The following is a further list of members of the Welfare of India League. At present over 30 per cent. of its members are Europeans (British subjects):—

His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Porbunder, Sir C.V. Raman (Calcutta), Sir Mirza Ismail (Mysore), Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar (Madras), Major W. Ellis Jones, Col. K.N. Haksar (Gwalior), Messrs. C.Y. Chintamani (Allahabad), A. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (Nagpur), Sirdar Ujjal Singh (Lahore), Mr. B. Shiva Rao (Madras), Mr. K.H. McCormack, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. H.M. Mehta, Mr. A.R. Dalal, Mr. E.T. Annett, Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar, the Rev. Father Winslow (Poona), Messrs. K.G. Limaye (Poona), L. G. Khare, J. R. Glorney Bolton, H.F. Commissariat, Ramdas Kilachand, Rustom D. Dalal, Mrs. S.A. Wilkinson, Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, Mr. C.G. Marrable, Dr. D.D. Sathaye, Mr. H. Foster King, Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung Bahadur (Poona), Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. F.J. Collins, Dr. N. H. Vakeel, Mr. F.L. Peradon, Mr. B.S. Dabke, Khan Bahadur M.I. Curtavi, Messrs. O. Olliff-Lee, Joseph Raymond, J.K. Dubash, K.S. Ramachandra Iyer, Jos. Alex. Dias, Khan Bahadur S. Jan Mahamed (Poona), Khan Bahadur Haji S A. Baakza, Mr. Vijayendra K.R.V Rao, Mr. C.W. Ward, Dr. E. Moses Mr. A.E. Bengali, Dewan Shimbhu Nath Chopra (Delhi), Messrs. C.B. Sethna, J.D. Pember, T.K. Mody (Poona), S.V. Joglekar (Belgaum) J.R. Macpherson, Merwanji P. Patel, Byramji Cowasji, S.K. Pudala, I.N.B. Jones, M.S. Panchanatham (Madras), E. Gordon Cameron, K.R. Irani (Poona), D.N. Dhole (Poona), J.N. Jayakaran (Coimbatore), E.F. Groombridge, A.F. Richards, George Barber, Dr. A.R. Normand, Messrs. Janaki N. Roy (Dacca), J.F. Davies, R. Rajan, A. Peel, J. McLeod Ritchie, Ismay Boardman, F. Binks, N.M. Gattarji (Muzafferpore), H. Aubrey Tod, Raymond Thornton, W.N. Davis, J.P. Sweeney, S.K. Padhey (Amraoti), M.I. Baig (Poona), S.A. Hussein (Madras), Captain S. Cursetjee (Simla), Mr. L.N. Gubli Sundaresan (Trichinopoly), Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari (Madras), Mr. Otto Rothfield (London), Thakore Shree Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji (Jambugodha), Mr. Archibald Gray (Calcutta), Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Messrs. Hy. S. L. Polak (London), C.N. Moberly Capt. Raja Sher Mohd. Khan of Domeli (Jhelum), Mr. Chunilal B Mehta, M. Jamal Mahomed Saib (Madras), Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojdoss (Madras), Messrs. A.C. Wrife (Calcutta), Claude Batley, A.V. Srinivasa Moodaliar (Secunderabad), A. S Trollip, H.M. Bull (Dehra Dun), Ruttonchand Master, Arnold Bell, Capt. S.E.C. White, the Rev. J.R. Cuthbert, Messrs. Henry Gannon, G. Ross Thomas, G.H. Beswick, C. S. Brown (Poona), G.M.S. Macgowan, D.F. Chinoy (Poona), T. Buell, the Hon. Capt. Sirdar Mahomed Abdus Salaam Sahib Bahadur (Kistna), Mr. W.S. Fyfe, Shaik Meharbaksh Haji Kadarbaksh, M.L.C., Messrs. W.H. Gilbanks (Madras), I.S. Patel, Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Messsrs. Tulsidas Kilachand, A. Abba, H.W. Michael, N.N. Boyce, F.C. Cooper, E. D David (Cochin), N.R. Soman, Abdul Latif Curtay, F.P. Oliver, J. B. Desai, J.P. Mehta, S.A. Sabnis, S.H. Leveroy, K.B. Sethna, H.T. Noorani, I.D. Kanga, Kashiram T. Pardeshi (Poona), H.S Sayer, W.W. Fanaken, G.D. Billimoria, A.W. Collins Scott (Poona), C.M. Trivedi, Dr. P.F. Fanaken, Messrs. E.D. Pandole, A.B. Shettigar, S.C. Lamge, C.D. Dessaie, Thomas C. Ross, K.R. Rao, D.S. Joshi (Poona), H.R. Michael, Liladhar J. Thar, R.S. Collard, R. R. Mistry, Shellim S.D. Corley, S. V. Jirage, D.D. Dumasia, A. B. Vaidya, J.B. Bulsara, Dr. M.D. Joshi, Messrs. Shanker R. Machave, D.V. David, S.Y. Sukthankar, Jayantilal R. Shroff and Mr. P.S. R. Anjaneyulu (Nellore).

FROM ARBITRATION TO HIGH COURT.

Judgment Reserved In Commission Claim Case

Mr. Justice Wadia reserved judgment on Wednesday in the case in which Mr. Jehangir S. Taraporewalla sued Messrs. Dulerai and Co. to recover the amount of commission due in cotton transactions by the defendants. The case is an old one and was once heard by Mr Justice Kajiji in 1925. At the time both parties left to the arbitration of Mr. Justice Kajiji who passed certain award which the plaintiff did not find satisfactory. Hence the case was proceeded with.

The plaintiff contended that the award of Mr. Justice Kajiji was not a decision but only directions which he was not prepared to carry out.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of the counsel reserved judgment.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. NEILSON

The officers and staff of the Bombay Port Trust bade farewell to their Chairman Mr. W. H. Neilson who retires this week at a social gathering held in his honour at the Lawn at Ballard Pier on Wednesday evening. An address was presented encased in a silver casket depicting the Colaba Light House.

The address eulogised the kindness of Mr. Neilson in looking to the various amenities of the staff such as sports club, co-operative credit society, savings bank, gymnasium, play grounds, institution of the sea scouts and Indian Welfare Maternity Home.

Mr. Neilson in reply thanked the staff for the honour they did him by presenting the beautiful address and advised them to support his successor Mr. Sharpe loyally as they did to him.

"REBELS MIGHT BE SUPPRESSED BUT UNREST AND DISSATISFACTION REMAINED."

People's Party Leader's Blunt Statement At Burma R. T. Conference

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The second plenary session of the Burma Round Table Conference opened at St. James Palace to-day. Lord Peel, who presided, read at the outset messages from the King-Emperor and the Prince of Wales acknowledging the Conference's loyal messages and wishing the Conference all success.

Lord Peel, opening general discussion, reviewed the events leading up to the Conference and its task, and reminded the delegates that the object was to attain the greatest measure of agreement.

HELPING BURMA TO CRAWL UP TO SELF GOVT.

Lord Peel said that one task would be to seek an agreement on the means by which similarly as in the case of India, without prejudicing the prospects of progress to the goal, certain essential interests and obligations were to be safeguarded until Burma gained experience of new responsibilities.

SEPARATION TO BE A SETTLED FACT.

The question whether separation was open for discussion was raised at the outset. Lord Peel said that discussion must proceed on the assumption that Burma must be separated pointing out that if the Conference was unanimous in favour of union, it would not have a matter for discussion, but the members would be free to oppose and by participating in the discussion of separated constitution they would not be bound but it would be open for them to declare their opposition to separation.

Lord Peel afterwards reminded the Conference in this connection that the results of the Conference would be reviewed later by all parties concerned.

SPEED UP THE REFORMS.

Mr. Ba Pe on behalf of the People's Party emphasised a desire for speedy solution owing to the lamentable conditions in Burma. He said that the present difficulties could only be solved by self-Government. Dyarchy was condemned on all hands and though the rebels might be suppressed, unrest and dissatisfaction remained.

Mr. Ba Pe emphasised the desire to reach agreement with Parliament and immediately take the responsibility for implementing it. He urged that there must be no interval between settlement and inauguration of the new Constitution. The people must be immediately convinced by the gesture of what was to follow.

CONCRETE SCHEME.

Mr. Ba Pe submitted for this purpose a statement signed by messrs. Chit Hlaing, Ba Pe, Maung Gyee, Ohn Ghine, Tun Aung Gyaw, Ba Si, Thein Maung, Miss May Oung, Tharrawaddy Maung, and U. Ni, making concrete proposals.—Reuter.

THE ALL-PARTIES STATEMENT.

The statement asked that the British Government should declare its willingness to enter with Burma delegation into constructive and joint effort to draw up a constitution on the lines suggested, that constitution should come into effect on April 1, 1932, that for the purpose of inaugurating the new constitution a new Governor should be sent out who could be trusted to give expression to the British people's feelings of amity and that to prepare the way to pacify the people and create a suitable atmosphere for the elections under the new constitution three steps should be taken; namely:—

Amnesty for all rebels,
Remission of 'Thathameda' and capitation taxes.

And a Commission of Inquiry consisting of members of Parliament and members of the Burma Delegation to proceed to Burma immediately after the Burma Round Table Conference to inquire into the rebellion and report what economic and other remedial measures are necessary for permanent pacification.

The Conference again meets in afternoon.—Reuter.

One More Burma Rebel To Be Executed.

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

Krishna Ma[illegible], a Indo-Burman condemned rebel whose appeals have been dismissed and petitions for clemency rejected by the Government, will be executed on December 5th at Tharrawady Jail.

Another Nyaunglebin escaped prisoner was shot dead on the 30th November when one musket and six rounds of ammunition were recovered.

Four dacoities by rebels are reported from Prome where three villagers from Hmattaing area sent on a mission by a village headman have failed to return and it is believed that they have been murdered.

A murder and dacoity are reported from Toungoo where a gang of 18 rebels attacked on the 26th five of MacGregor's elephant camps situated in the jungle. An unknown Indian was murdered on the 30th in Thinbawgyin area. Also 20 dacoits dressed in khaki shorts and shirts attacked a chinaman's house. Two villagers were wounded. Ordinary dacoities are also reported from Insein and Prome. Several important arrests have been made in Prome and Insein.—A. P.

International Congress Of Chemists.

SIR C. V. RAMAN INVITED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Sir C. V. Raman has been invited to attend the ninth session of the International Congress of Chemists to be held in Madrid in April 1932. He is expected to open discussion there on "Raman effect in relation to the Chemical Constitution."—A. P.

JAIN YUVAK PARISHAD.—A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Jain Yuvak Parishad was held at night on the 1st December, in the Hall of the Mangarol Jain Sabha and elected the following:—

Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Jain Yuvak Parishad Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah and Secretaries: Sjt. Chimanlal M. Parikh, Sjt. Amichand Khachand Shah and Sjt. Manilal Shah.

For the Presidentship of Jain Yuvak Parishad four names were selected, and a committee Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah Sjt. Manilal M. Shah and Kakalbhai B. Vakil was formed to make the final choice as soon as possible.

WAITING FOR ORDERS FROM U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Cawnpore, Allahabad And Rae Bareli To Start No-Tax Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Dec. 1.

The following resolution was passed at last night's emergent meeting of the Cawnpore District Congress Committee held at Ghatampore:—

The Cawnpore District Congress Committee has arrived at the conclusion after making exhaustive enquiries in the district that the condition of peasants of Cawnpore district is so critical that they have nothing whatsoever to fill their stomachs with, not to speak anything of paying rents to the Government or paying off money-lenders' debts. Remissions allowed by Government are inadequate and it cannot in any way help towards the amelioration of their condition and that no concession had been made in the ever increasing rate of Irrigation's rates. In these circumstances this Committee requests the Provincial Congress Committee to permit the said Committee to launch a 'No-Tax Satyagraha' campaign. Further, the Committee appeals to all peasants and zemindars of Cawnpore District to make themselves ready so that as soon as the District Committee announces it, there should be not a single peasant or zemindar to remit their rents.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

The District Congress Committee has passed a resolution that Sjts. Shriratna Shukla, Beniprasad Tewari and other office-bearers and members of the Executive Committees of the District City Tehsil or Circle Congress Committees who are still seeking elections to the local District Board in spite of the Provincial Congress Committee's orders to the contrary, cease to be members and office-bearers of Committees on which they are. It further resolved debarring such defaulter to stand for seeking election for any of the offices of Congress Committees for the next three years. Recently the Cawnpore Tehsil Congress Committee passed "No-confidence" resolution against Pandit Shriratna Shukla and Guru Raghubardayal Mishra and replaced them by two other members.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE

Pt. Sunderlal On No-Tax Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

Interviewed by your correspondent, Pundit Sunderlal, Vice-President of the U. P. Congress Committee said that there was absolutely no political motive behind the 'No-Tax' campaign launched by the Congress Committee in the Allahabad District. The Satyagraha has been forced upon the people and Congress by the economic distress of tenants and the Government's practical apathy. In some western districts the distress is worse than in the Allahabad District and unless the Government accept the position of the Congress and announce reasonable relief to the cultivators, there is every likelihood of the Satyagraha spreading to the other districts.

COERCION.

Continuing Panditji said: The economic condition of the cultivators has been bad enough ever since the truce began. It was bad even before that. Horrible and unheard of forms of coercion were resorted to by some of the landlords in conjunction with the Goverment authorities in order to force the tenants to pay rent. I believe that the U. P. Congress Committee would have failed in its duty towards the tenants of the province if it had not stood by them in their hour of need.

As for the repression and the results that would follow, I have sufficient faith both in the bravery of the masses as well as in the justness of their cause to have any doubts for the future.

RAE BARELI AWAITS U. P. C. C's PERMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAE BARELI, Nov. 30.

The District Congress Committee, Rae Bareli, decided in their meetings of the 28th and 29th November to launch on a campaign of Satyagraha in the form of 'No-rent' campaign subject to the permission of Council of the U. P. C. C.

A statement issued in this connection states:

Several thousand applications and resolutions were presented to the Deputy Commissioner drawing his attention to the inadequacy of remission and the calamity but no relief has been given. Then there is the continuance of medieval customs of illegal exactions under so many names which sap the life blood out of Kisans. Complaints about the exaction of Nazar, Nazarana, etc. have so many times been repeated in the press and need no mention now. The District Congress Committee has been trying to put a stop to these practices by persuasive methods but they find that their efforts are not appreciated either by the Taluqdars or by the Government. They have, therefore, decided to include these as one of the grievances and to declare war against them.

APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY.

The Committee realises that launching of the 'No-rent' campaign will mean a great deal of suffering to the peasantry but they see no way out. If the Government and the Taluqdars share with the District Congress Committee the feeling of sympathy for the tenants they should concede to their demand and avert the great catastrophe which is likely to overtake the district. The District Congress Committee, however, has full confidence that the poor peasants will gladly and bravely pass through the ordeal of suffering which is so necessary for their regeneration.

SPINNING WHEEL COMPETITION

Proposed Further Extension Of Time

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

The Board of Judges appointed to examine spinning wheels for the prize of Rs. 100,000 announced by the All-India Spinners' Association have submitted their report stating, "No machine seemed to promise to come up to the standard of our requirements. There was a general request from many quarters to extend the time. It seems that if further extension for six months more is given, and the competition left open to all competitors, including new aspirants, there is a chance of getting a suitable machine. Many persons are attempting to invent a suitable spinning machine, and hence it would be advisable to offer them another opportunity to compete for the prize."—A. P.

STATES' PEOPLE'S MASS MEMORIAL

Submitted To Congress President.

A Mass Memorial addressed to the Congress President on behalf of the Indian States' people containing their minimum demands regarding their position in the new Indian Constitution, now on the anvil, was formally presented by the Indian States' People's Conference to the President of the Indian National Congress while he was in Bombay. It was signed by 45778 Indian States' subjects from various States all over India.

"NO-TAX" IN MYSORE

Govt. Refute Alleged Coercive Methods.

MYSORE, Nov. 29.

(By Mail.)

For the past one year and a half, says a Press Note, an agitation has been going on in a number of villages in Shikurpur taluk, Shimoga District, over the payment of land revenue. In spite of improved conditions the ryots claimed and insisted on a remission of fifty per cent of the assessment on wet lands in the area, on the plea of failure of crops and othed economic causes.

Government have now completed exhaustive enquiries into the allegations and representations of the ryots of these parts and have observed that no case has been made out under the rules for the grant of such remission.

Government refute allegations of "undue severity" in the coercive measures adopted and are satisfied that those actually adopted were no more than what the special circumstances of the situation demanded.

At the request of the Government, however, the Revenue Commissioner again visited the area during the current month and has recommended that in the case of ten villages situated on the extreme north of the border district, further coercive measures might be deferred till the next harvest. Government have now accepted the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation and directed that further coercive measures for collection of last year's dues be stopped in respect of these villages. Government have also desired the Revenue Commissioner to communicate this decision to the ryots concerned.—A. P.

Young girls of the "Sarswat Mahila Samaj" whose successful staging of the popular Marathi play "Rana Dundhumbi" recently at the Jinnah Hall has induced them to repeat the same play shortly as a charity show.

Photo by Ray.

"EMANCIPATE YOUR WOMEN"

Miss Somji's Appeal To Mangalore Muslims

(From Our Correspondent)
MANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Under the auspices of the Mangalore Muslim League, a public meeting of Muslims was held in the spacious hall belonging to the League, on Friday when Miss Safia Somji addressed the audience, with Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhya in the chair.

Mr. Moosabba Saheb B.A., B.L. introduced the distinguished guests to the audience in a short speech.

Miss Safia Somji, rising amidst cheers inspired the audience with her eloquent speech in the course of which she appealed to the Muslims to awaken national consciousness among the masses. She denounced the practice of treating women as the slaves of the masculine owners, by shutting them up in seclusion, and appealed to the audience with great vehemence to inspire national thoughts in their women so that they might come out and do their duty towards their Motherland. She asked Muslims to give up all differences and distrust and join the national struggle for freedom. She concluded her speech appealing to the Muslims to organise a nationalist Muslim Party in Mangalore and exhorted them to use Khaddar in preference to foreign cloth.

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhya wound up the proceedings with a short but thought-provoking speech, laying great emphasis upon Hindu-Muslim unity. She appealed to the Muslims to encourage their women to take interest in the pressing problem of the day. She concluded her speech with a great hope that Hindus and Muslims would make a common cause in the ensuing struggle for freedom.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Abdul Rahim, the Secretary of the Muslim League, the meeting terminated.

LATEST VICTIMS TO BENGAL ORDINANCE

Mental Hospital Converted Into Special Jail

CALCUTTOA, Dec. 3.
(From Our Correspondent)

Among the latest victims claimed by the Bengal Ordinance are Mr. Jatindra Gupta of "Liberty" arrested in Calcutta, two students of Barisal including whom Barisal victims now number 20 and a student of Chinsura. Another young man was arrested in Calcutta yesterday for alleged possession of big air pistol without license. Yesterday police searched one house at Bhowanipore but nothing incriminating was found.

The "Calcutta Gazette" notifies that the building of the old Mental Hospital at Berhampore has now been converted into a special jail for dention of prisoners.

BENGAL DEPORTEES.

To Be Lodged In Ajmere Fort?

According to "Liberty" arrangements are being made in Ajmere Fort to accommodate 20 (twenty) persons to be deported from Bengal.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR SOUTHERN COMMAND.

POONA, Dec. 2.

Lieut.-Col. H Murray, C. I. E., Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona, retired yesterday after a long service of 33 years in the Department. Colonel J. S. Graham has succeeded him.—A. P.

Sjt. Harilal Lathi, Leader of the Second Batch of Dhrangadra Satyaagrahis to join the Satyagraha Movement; he started from Bombay and was arrested with his batch at Halvad.

News In Brief

Lucknow.—The office of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party has been removed to Delhi. All correspondence should now be addressed to Delhi and not to Lucknow.

New Delhi.—The members of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Hindu citizens of Delhi presented an address to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir in the course of which they gave expression of their loyalty and said: "We members of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Hindu citizens of Delhi offer Your Highness our cordial welcome. We express our sympathy in the anxiety and troubles caused by the situation which has unfortunately been created in Your Highness's State in spite of Your Highness's well-known solicitude for your subjects and keenness to deal impartial justice to all classes.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The Maharaja of Kashmir granted interviews to several leading Muslims now in Delhi.—A. P.

Nagpur.—Mr. Waghmore, a municipal member, will move an adjournment motion at the Saturday's municipal meeting that the House do stand adjourned as a mark of protest against the action of Government in not yet proceeding against culprits in the Morris College shooting tragedy.

Berlin.—Schacht, ex-President of Reichsbank, has been admitted to hospital with two broken ribs, as a result of a car he was driving skidding on an icy road and crashing into a pile of wood.—Reuter.

Port Darwin.—Kingsford Smith's aeroplane having been repaired, the airman left for Koepang at 6-15 a.m. on Thursday.

Brussels.—Hitherto two have been killed and 24 injured as a result of Express from Lille to Antwerp crashing into a passenger train from Brussels to Antwerp near Malines on Wednesday evening.—Reuter.

London.—Death has occurred of Lord Hindlip.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai wires from Lucknow:

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—A benefit performance of a drama "Harlal" was staged by Tarun Seva Sangh at Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Saturday, the 28th November. The proceeds of the play will be utilised towards the Picketing Volunteers Camps which are shortly to be opened by B. P. C. C.

SATYAGRAHA TELLS

Rent Of Improvement Trust Chawls Reduced

At the meeting of the Improvements' Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to the letter from the Chief Officer regarding the reductions in rent of old and new Kalapani chawls. The tenants of these chawls were pressing for a reduction in the rents on the ground that rents everywhere were coming down and some of them being out of employment found it difficult to maintain themselves. The rent of the Old Kalapani Chawls was from the commencement fixed at Rs. 7 per month uniformly for all the rooms and it was in the year 1922 raised by annas 3, owing to an increase in Municipal Taxes. The rent of rooms in New Kalapani Chawls varied according to floor and position and ranges from Rs. 7-4-0 to Rs. 9-8-0 per month. There are 240 rooms in Old Kalapani Chawls and 228 rooms in New Kalapani Chawls. Since the beginning of October, the tenants of both these Chawls have formed a Jamat and are practising Satyagraha by refusing to pay rent and arrears of rents until their grivances with regard to the reduction of rent are redressed.

COMPROMISED.

Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji was then approached by the "jamat" and the following compromise was brought about.

(a) The rent of the Old Kalapani Chawls to be reduced from Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs. 7 per month.

(b) The rent of the rooms in New Kalapani Chawls to be reduced to a uniform rent of Rs. 7-4-0 per month instead of a varying ratt from Rs. 7-4-0 to Rs. 9-8-0 per month.

(c) The reduction to come in force from 1st December 1931.

(d) As soon as the Committee sanctions the above arrangement, the Jamat to pay immtdiately to the Improvement Trust the amount of about Rs. 3,500 collected by them.

The financial effect of these proposals would be that the Trust would be losing Rs. 45 per month on the Old Kalapani Chawls and Rs. 143-12 per month on the New Kalapani Chawls. They will, therefore, be losing in all an amount of Rs. 2 265 per annum by this reduction.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

CENSUS OF RENTS IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Tenants' Association has undertaken to make the census of house-rents in Bombay in order that a comparative study can be made and the tenants' case would be better put up before the public and the Government for getting justice. The tenants in the city are requested to co-operate with the Association by filling in the forms prepared for this purpose. The forms can be had from the head office (1) 250, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4; (2) D Ward Centre, Soman Bldg., Kelewadi, Bombay 4; (3) C Ward Centre, Bhurabhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay 2; and (4) G Ward Centre, Jayabhuvan, Woollen Mill Lane, Dadar, Bombay 14.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.—The Bandra Baby Week and Health Exhibition Sub-Committee have organised a series of lectures on subjects pertaining to Public Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare for the benefit of the residents of Bandra and the Suburban District. The first lecture will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bandra Town Hall at Waterfield Road, Bandra. The subject of the lecture is Malaria (illustrated by films). It will be delivered by Dr. R. K. Mhatre. Mr. G. M. Gupte will preside.

MUSLIMS ARE DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM

Nationalist Muslim Meeting At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Nov. 30.

Under the auspices of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting was held yesterday at Kalyan at 9-30 p.m. when prominent members of the Nationalist Muslim Party addressed a crowded audience which was composed mostly of Muhammadans on the "Mussalmans and the Round Table Conference". The speakers specifically drew the attention of the audience to the great Islamic doctrine which asks Mussalmans not to remain as slaves, and which further calls upon them not to allow others to remain as slaves.

Sit. Abdul Rehman Mitha, who occupied the chair, in his opening remarks, said that political slavery was always detrimental to the interests of a subject nation. India wanted Swaraj not for Hindus or Muslims, but for the poor people—the labourers and farmers. It was absolutely false that Muslims did not want Swaraj. The Aga Khan himself had said that if India did not get real Swaraj, the Muslims would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus. The president then called upon Mr. Meherally to address the meeting.

Mr. Meherally said one did not know what was going to happen with the next few days. But, one thing was certain that there was going to be a renewal of struggle after Mahatmaji returns empty-handed from England. The youths were dissatisfied with Mahatmaji's decision when he called off the last Satyagraha movement. But, Mahatmaji, who loved even his enemies wanted to give one chance to Englishmen to prove themselves true to their professions of sympathy with the Indian aspirations and although he knew full well that India would not gain anything by his attendance at the Round Table Conference, he went to London just to let the world know how India is being governed. Hindus and Mussalmans had to live together side by side in India and cannot afford to rush at one another's throats.

The next speaker was Dr. Gour who asked the Mussalmans to go to U. P. or to the Punjab and see for themselves the conditions of their co-religionists whose children did not get sufficient clothing. Islam did not want them to submit to slavery, Islam wanted them to fight for freedom.

Finally, the President summed the speeches when one Muhammadan gentlemen from the audience put several qresions to the President who answered them satisfactorily and added that he was born in Kalyan and he was glad to see that a very large number of Mussalmans turned up to hear them.

THANA LADIES' CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT VIRAR NEXT MONTH.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 1.

Under the auspices of the Thana District Bhagini Mandal, a meeting of the lady workers was held yesterday at Virar when it was decided that a Conference of the ladies of the Thana District should be convened at Virar in January next.

The main object of the Conference is to create greater awakening amongst ladies as to the various ways in which they can serve the country by doing constructive work.

A Reception Committee was formed. For the Presidentship of the Conference, the names of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Mrs. Perinben Captain were proposed.

MADRAS AND CONGRESS ARMY

Good Response To Seva Dal Call

ORGANISERS HAVE BUSY PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Dr. Hardiker arrived here yesterday morning by the Bombay mail and was joined by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji who arrived from Mangalore. They had a busy programme in the day.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji were entertained by the Women's Swadeshi League. There was an informal discussion and the aims and objects of the Women's Section of the Hindustani Seva Dal was explained. There was also a public meeting of women in the evening at which Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji spoke about the necessity of the women coming forward for the training as 'sainikas'. There was a good response. It is understood that eight women from Madras City alone have so far volunteered to take training.

This was followed by a public meeting wherein Dr. Hardiker, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji spoke. This meeting was presided over by Mr. K. Bhasyam Iyengar who said that the work of the Seva Dal was being carried on in the Province though reports of it were not published in the papers. He complained that there was not enough advertisement about the work of the Seva Dal Branch in the Province.

Dr. Hardiker while acknowledging that the Tamil Nadu was the Province to lead in the matter of Seva Dal work and also the work that is being carried on even now complained of the delay on the part of the Provincial Congress Committee in organising this branch of volunteer work which has now been taken by the Congress as its own department, particularly in the matter of recruitment and the establishment of training camps. Though it was not his province to interfere with the internal autonomy of the Provincial management of the Seva Dal he felt it his duty to point out that the work must be put in hand at once and reports of the same must be submitted to the All-India Congress Committee from time to time in the same way as other provinces are doing.

There was also a conference between Dr. Hardiker and the workers in the province including Messrs. E. Krishna Iyer, Bakshavathsalam and Gopalkrishnan who have been appointed as the Board to be in charge of the Seva Dal work in the Province. As a result it is expected that this Provincial Board will take early steps to form the training camp and also a Secretariat to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Seva Dal in the various parts of the Province.

Dr. Hardiker saw many of the leading Congressmen in the City this morning and discussed matters relating to the organisation of the Dal in the province and found good response. Dr. Hardiker leaves Madras to-night by the Bombay Mail to Bellary. Thence he proceeds to the General Head Quarters.

WELLS AND TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO UNTOUCHABLES

Seth Jamnalalji's Successful Campaign

(From A Correspondent.)

Since the past few weeks Seth Jamnalalji has been carrying on a vigorous campaign for removal of untouchability in the district of Wardha. He inaugurated the campaign, on 5th Nov. last by throwing open to "untouchables" 4 wells at Wardha. Later on he opened 30 wells and 4 temples to all Hindus including Harijans at different places such as Devli, Nazari Rohani and Pulgaon.

At Pulgaon he delivered a speech explaining to the audience the Karachi Congress Resolution in regard to fundamental rights. Sit. Balunjkar of Wardha Ashram impressed upon the audience the religious significance of removal of untouchability. Sethji was compelled under medical advice to close the campaign.

ANDHRA PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

Prof. Ranga's Message

(From Our Correspondent.)
ELLORE, Nov. 30.

Professor N. G. Ranga, when interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" correspondent has given the following message:—

The Madras Government has launched security proceedings against six of us in the Andhra, who hold very responsible positions in the Congress and who are really the foremost leaders of the Peasants Movement in the Circars, with a view to remove us away from the ryots, who are now being demanded to pay this year 6-1/4 per cent. out of 18-3/4 per cent enhancement over the existing assessment of land. Three of us are already convicted for various terms of imprisonment for refusing to give security thus illegally and improperly demanded. The Government of Madras refuses even to meet, in a deputation, the fourth leader, who is a member of the A.I.C.C. on the 1st of December as there are security proceedings against him. The Revenue Commissioner has had a "Gosha" enquiry in the districts of Krishna, West and East Godavaries and refused to meet Mr. D. Narayanaraju on behalf of the West Godavary District Ryots' Association. The Revenue Member proposes to window dress this problem by passing through these districts.

New York Cotton.

TRADE BUYING

New York, Dec. 2.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 3 points but reacted on scattered selling. This level was the lowest for the day as there was scattered trade buying and short covering which resulted in a steady rise of 7 points from the low level reached during the first hour. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered at 5.98c.

In the face of weak Wall Street and hedge selling the market is keeping steady tone. Volume of business is less in view of the preliminary Bureau Report. The general opinion is inclined to look for a small increase in the total yield compared to the last Government Bureau report. The holding movement is impressive and we look for slow improvement in prices and prefer purchases on all setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. January Lowest 6.01 (10-06 a.m.) Highest 6.07 (at the close).

New York.—Market remarkably steady in sipte of hedge selling and weakness of stock market.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton.—Public interest lacking in market, we see nothing at the moment to occasion a market movement of importance in either direction. but weak statistical positions and unfavourable general conditions strongly ndicate lower prices; an advance in prices will bring out some of the cotton now being held off market.

SHARP RALLY IN STERLING.

AMERICAN SUPPORT.

The sharp improvement in the Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate is attributed to the cessation of Continental selling and the support from America.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

January	6.07 + .06
March	6.22 + .03
May	6.41 + .04
July	6.59 + .03
October	6.83 + .02
Middling Spot	6.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

December	5.96—.05
January	6.03—.04
Middling Spot	5.98

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, Dec. 2.

January	6.03
March	6.21
May	6.38

New York Noon Call:—

January	6.05
March	6.22
May	6.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's exports to the Continent	16,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 2.

Demand Bills	336.37

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6 1/2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, Sellers Dec./Jan. 27/3.

Barletta Russo, Value Dec./Jan. 26/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sellers, Dec./Jan. 29/3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal, Nov./Dec. 31/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C & F Calcutta, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 9/3; C & F. Bombay, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 9/5; C. & F. Karachi, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 9/5.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

IMPROVED STERLING EXCHANGE

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 9 points. It was an erratic session influenced mainly by vagaries of sterling exchange. About midday the market was hesitant on trade offtake, with liquidation causing relapse. Early in the afternoon rally sterling offset by improving New York advices caused advance, but prices closed at about the lowest level on further improvement in exchange at a rise of 1 point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 5.12d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 17 to 14 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed easy at a decline of 4 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 29 to 21 points.

PROFESSIONALS OVER-CAUTIOUS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Despite the proposed curtailment in the American Textile industry and the world-wide financial stringency cotton prices were steady although prpofessional operators seems over-cautious in anticipation of a slightly increased crop estimate there seems no enthusiasm to "bear" the market in view of the comparative cheapness of American prices and smaller crops in India and China. As before stated patience is necessary on the long side but we feel confident such patience will be amply rewarded during the Spring.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market fluctuating on exchange fluctuations. The outlook is too uncertain to prophecy.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Liverpool market is influenced entirely by Exchange.

Messrs. Bruel Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 2nd instant at (5.43 p. m.):+

"Still favour Bull side; recommend taking advantage of all weak markets to effect purchases both here and in overseas market."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

December 1932	4.79 + .01
January 1933	4.78 + .01
February 1933	4.78 + .01
March 1933	4.78 + .01
April 1933	4.79 + .01
May 1933	4.80
June 1933	4.82
July 1933	4.84
August 1933	4.86
September 1933	4.87—.01
October 1933	4.91
November 1933	4.92
Middling Spot	5.12—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Sakelaridis,—	
January	7.05
March	7.24
May	7.40
July	7.56
October	7.83
November	7.83
December	7.83
F.G.F. Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.59
Fine (Good Staple)	4.71
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.83
Oomra,—	
Good	4.31
Fully Good	4.41
Fine	4.56
Bengal.—	
Good	4.16
Fully Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
Superfine	4.46

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Sellers Dec./Jan. £11 2 6.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton, Sellers, Decr. £9 7 6.

Linseed, Bombay, ton Sellers, Dec./Jan. £11 15 0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Paid and Sellers Jan./Apl. 16/1-1/2

Linseed Oil, ntked, London, cwt. Paid and Sellers. May./Aug. 17/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb., Spot 3.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 2.

Copper, Braziers,	£53
Yellow Metal	£41
Spelter, Hard Iron Indian Brands	£13-1/4 nominally.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£9-5/16
Tin, English Ingots	£139-3/4

XX Nominal and F. O. B

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

In sympathy with steadier New York cables and improved Sterling Exchange, our market opened at Rs. 183-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 189-8 on short covering. At this level there was increased liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 189 but again advanced to Rs. 189-8 in sympathy with firmness of Oomra Contract. Shorts are covering freely their unprotected sales in this style as the cotton is not available. Attention of this fact was drawn in this report and now the difference between prices of Broach A.-M. and Oomra D.-J. has narrowed to Rs. 8-8. This shows that our crop is late and there are prospects of any early accumulation of stocks in Bombay.

Later on prices advanced to Rs. 190-4 on expectation of easy sterling opening. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened quiet at a decline of 3 points but it recovered 2 points from the opening level and prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 190. Later cables show London Cross Rate opening at 3.33 and Liverpool 1 point above previous closing.

Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 190-8.
Oomra D.-J. 181-8.
Oomra Mar. 175-8.
Bengal D.-J. 158.
Bengal Mar. 157.

Broach A|M. advanced to Rs. 191|8 and persistent covering in Oomra D|J contract narrowed the parity to Rs. 5|- only. Later on the market ruled quiet and prices eased off on reports of improved sterling cross rate to 3.38. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

To-day's Highest Broach A|M. 191|8 and lowest 188|8.

Broach A|M	190
Oomra D|J.	184|8
Oomra March	177
Bengal D|J	160|12
Bengal March	159|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Dec.	96.40—1.60
Jan.	100.50—1.50
Mar.	104.50—0.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

100	P R Vakharia	Wardha	184
105	Do.	Sawdha	183-1/4
68	Do.	Manmar	184-3/4
120	Do.	Barwaha	177-1/2
31	Do.	Do.	177-1/2
100	Nisho & Co.	Banusa	171-1/2
55	Bussan & Co.	Khamgaon	195 1/2
100	Do.	Dhulia	198
100	A Damodar	Dhuri new	171
53	Do.	Veraval	169
55	Do.	Harij	179
121	Japan T & Co.	Rutlam	18
300	Dawn Mill	Bhilwara	165
117	A Damodar	Rutlam	171
36	Do.	Chalisgaon	171-1/4
103	Viram Ladha	Porbandar	180
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Yeotmal	13 on to Oomra

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	175	168
Bengal Fine	170	163
Bengal F.G.	163	158
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170	163
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165	158
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	202	193
Nagpur Savner Fine	204	194
Yeotmal Fine	189	184
Aryi Fine	189	185
Amraoti Fine	186	183
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	188	182
Mulkapur Fine	183	179
Khandesh Fine	183	179
Muthia F.G.	169	166
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	186	181
Jalna|Sailu	183	183
Parbhani	186	179
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195	194
Ujjain|Shujaulpur Fine	265	215
Broach Fine	225	235
Broach F.G.	290	
Cambodia		
Miraj|Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja		
Busoga		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 2-12-31	5232000	6100000
Receipts Yesterday 2-12-31	44000	44000
Exports to date 2-12-31	2816000	3329000
Stock at Ports 27-11-31	4810000	4161000
Stock Interior Towns 27-11-31	2199000	1771000
Stock at Liverpool 27-11-31	771000	839000
Visible Supply 27-11-31	9121000	7966000
Quantity in Sight 27-11-31	38246000	8703000
Quantity out of Sight 27-11-31	4322000	3835000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 187/8 per tare of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 3.

In sympathy with a rise of 6 points in Argentine quotations, Linseed May opened at 6-7-3 and after improving quarter of an anna prices declined to Rs. 6-6-9 but later on rallied to Rs. 6-7-0. Chicago wheat market was steady and prices closed at a rise of 13|4 dollars, our market opened at Rs. 4-7-3 and declined on long liquidation.

Linseed May	....	6	7 0
Wheat May	.....	4	7 0
Linseed Bold	.....	6	0 0
Linseed Small	....	5	10 0
Castorseed	.....	30	0 0
Castorseed Small	..	32	0 0
Rapeseed Yellow	....	3	8 0
Groundnuts	.....	36	0 0
Mastard	.....	57	0 0
Teelseed	.....	43	0 0
Wheat Khandva	..	31	0 0
Maize	.....	13	0 0
Bajari	.....	18	0 0
Joowar	.....	18	0 0
Gram	.....	28	0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Khandesh	.....	226 Bales
Central India	....	505 ,,
Barsi|Nugger	....	610 ,,
Hyderabad|Gaorani		167 ,,
Berar	.....	2,507 ,,
Central Provinces	..	610 ,,
Dhollera	.....	343 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	....	102 ,,
Rajputana	....	29 ,,
Sind-Punjab	.....	479 ,,
Broach	.....	103 ,,
Compta|Dharwar	..	206 ,,
Westerns|Northerns		183 ,,
Cotton	.....	6,070 ,,
Wheat	.....	6,712 cwts.
Linseed	.....	622 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	....	243 ,,
Gingellyseeds	..	5,543 ,,
Groundnuts	....	33,597 ,,
Castorseeds	.....	110 ,,
Rice	....	11,168 ,,
Myrabollams	....	5,704 ,,
Cottonseeds	....	6,358 ,,
Gram	.....	3,210 ,,
Coal	.....	700 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton Sellers Dec./Jan. £13 2 6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton Quoted, Dec./Jan. £12 2 6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	226	5,142
Central India	505	18,156
Barsi and Nagar	610	6,312
Hyderabad-Gaorani	157	1,173
Berar	2,507	29,407
Central Provinces	610	10,043
Total Oomras	4,625	70,233
Dholera	343	17,019
N.-W. Provinces	102	7,418
Rajputana	29	5,968
Sind-Punjab	479	13,294
Broach	103	7,076
Coompta & Dharwar	206	6,841
Westerns-Northerns	183	5,477
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian and African		26,869
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	6,070	175,137

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Nov. This year.
Europe	830	53,101
Japan & China	2,233	138,439
Coast Ports		16,266
Up-country by Rail		37,485
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,55[illegible]
Total	3,063	302,852

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 2.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China £12-1/2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £101.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

Fundling Loan 4 per cent. £82

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £71-3/4.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £99-3/4

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £39-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £40-1/2 XX

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £48-1/2 XX

Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £71.

Consols 2½ per cent £52 X EX. Dividend.

War Loan 5 per cent £95

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £88-3/4 XX EX Dividend.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 33|7; highest Rs. 33|9; lowest Rs. 33|4; closing Rs. 33|8|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 33|5; highest Rs. 33|7; lowest Rs. 33|2; closing Rs. 33|6|6.

Share Market

INFLUENCE OF RUMOUR.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Although there is no reliable information, the firtile brain of speculators was busy to-day in manufacturing a rumour about a merger of Bombay Dyeing and Century mills. It was freely talked on the floor of the Stock Exchange the question of marger has settled and it is decided that holders of Century Mill Shares will get Dyeing Shares in the proportion of 5 to 2. So far there is no official confirmation but this rumour had a sentimental effect on the values of shares of these two mills. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 646/- and declined to Rs. 635/- while Century Shares after advancing to Rs. 221/- closed at Rs. 217/-. Anyhow Brokers had some business on this rumour and to that extent it has benefited them. Other speculative mill shares Fazal and Pearls were virtually at a standstill. Tata Steel Shares were in demand to-day and Ordinary Shaares after advancing to Rs. 26/14 closed at Rs. 26/6. Bombay Burma Shares ruled quiet. Tata Power and Hydro Shares ruled steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 646, 40, 42, 36, 40, 38.
Century 218, 21, 17, 18. 17.
Colaba 70
Crescent 48
Fazul 311, 10, 11, 6, 8. 7.
Indore 315
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 366, 67. 65
New Great 120, 21, 19
Pearl 175, 73-2
Simplex 47, 46
Swadeshi 215, 13, 14
Burma 321, 17. 19, 18
Hydro 110-15, 14-6, 13-12
Tram 103-2
Deg. 325
Ord. 26-10, 27, 26-6. 8. 8.
Bundi 13-10
Indian 156
Katni Ord. 145
Alcock 83.

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	252/8
50	Apollo	1-4-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	638-12
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	217-8
500	Central India P.	406-4
100	Central India	265
100	Colaba	70
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	48-12
250	Carrim	46-4
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100	Elphinstone P	20-12
100	Elphinstone	3/8
250	Fazulbhoy	307-8
100	Finlay	70
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	85
1000	Hindustan	1200
100	Indore-Malwa	315
250	Jamshed	3/0
50	Kastoorchand	8-8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	110
250	Laxmi	681/4
100	Madhowji	10-4
250	Madras United	200
1000	Maneckji Petit	700-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	30-0
1000	Morarji	305
50	Mysore	100
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	119-6
100	New City	44-6
250	Pabani	92-8
250	Pearl	173-2
100	Phoenix	250
10	Premier	1-4
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1450
250	Simplex	46/4
100	Swan	57-8
100	Swadeshi	214-6
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	18
500	Vishnu P.	505
500	Vishnu	1025
1000	Western	680
	BANKS	
100-50	Baroda	60--8
50-25	Central	13-14
10-5	Eastern	58
500	Imperial	377-8
500-125	Imperial Cont.	215
100-50	India	76
5	Union	3-1
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	13/10
70	Gwalior	57/4
250	Indian	156/4
100	Katni 1st P	100
100	Katni 2nd P.	104-4
50	Katni Def.	535
100	Katni	145-10
10	Punjab P.	9
10	Punjab	7-8
100	Shahabad	168/12
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	7-3
15	Jupiter	6-4
50	New India	14/12
200	Oriental	1400
10	Vulcan	4-10
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad	110
2000	Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000	Andhra Val.	640
50	Bom. Tram. P.	62
50	Bombay Tram	103/2
100	Tata Hydro P	99/6
100	Tata Hydro	113-12
1000	Tata Power P.	1015
1000	Tata Power	418-12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	660
100	Amritsar Patti	87
100	Central Province	71-12
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	39
100	Mandra Bhon.	50-12
500	Tapti Valley	585
	MINING.	
10	Central India	0/4
10	Shivrajpur	13/12
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	49-12
30	Tata Steel D	325
75	Tata Steel	26/6
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	83/12
250	Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250	Bom. Steam	187-8
50	Bombay Telephone	41/8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-12
125	Bom. Burma Old	318-12
50	Bom. Burma New	120
100	Ind. Bleaching	130
15	Scindia	6-1-0
3½	per cent Government Paper	52/11
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 3.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 31/32
D D 1/6

LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 404
Banks Selling T. T. 403
Banks Buying T. T. 390

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 660

JAPAN
Banks Selling T. T. 199 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 187

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 94 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.37 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/10 13/16 3rd instant.
Japan/London 3/0 1/2 2nd instant.
London/Paris 86.81 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 24.50 2nd instant.
London/Switzerland 17.42 2nd instant.
London/Italy 66.12 2nd instant.
London/Berlin 14.25 2nd instant.
London/Holland 8.39 2nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-5-0 1st instant; £6-6-7 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 1st instant; 19 7/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 1st instant; 19 5/8 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 1st instant; 29 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 5 15/16 per cent. 1st instant; 5 7/8 per cent. 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 6 3/16 per cent. 1st instant; 6 3/16 per cent. 2nd instant.
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months, 6-3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 2.

T. T. London on Berlin	14.25
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.39
T. T. London Brussels	24.43
T. T. London on Madrid	40.87
T. T. London on Milan	66.12
T. T. London on Berne	17.42
T. T. London on Paris	86.81
T. T. London on Prague	111.00
T. T. London on New York (Closing)	3.38-3/4

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The Bullion market was quiet in sympathy with improvement in sterling and fluctuated within a narrow range. The feeling was in favour of a natural reaction but the decline induced scattered short covering. In London sterling cross rate opened at 3.33 but later cables showed an improvement of 5 points to 3.38. Rates in the evening were as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	....	29 14	0
Magsar	.....	29 14	0
Bar Silver Spot	....	60 12	0
Magsar	.....	60 11	0
Tejimandi	.....	3 0	0

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £6 6 7

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 2.

Silver:—India and the Continent smal buyers. Offerings small.

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/8

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:

During the week under review all interest has been centered on the doller-sterling exchange where the pound in relation to the dollar reached a fresh low level.

In face of these sensational fluctuations it is almost impossible to comment on the cotton market, but generally speaking we should say that New York has shown a remarkably steady tone and the Southern market remained firm. The rise in Liverpool prices has been automatically caused by the lower exchange rate but prices there are still cheaper than in New York by fully a farthing per pound.

The American crop is a large one as all the world knows and this fact alone is enough to prevent any sensational rise in values. but in spite of this we believe that the low price to-day coupled with the hope that acreage will be reduced next year, and the knowledge that outside growths are small will cause an advance before very long to a higher level. A Bureau report will be published on December 8th giving the preliminary estimate of Production. Estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1st and the amount of cotton ginned up to December 1st.

In Bombay the drop of Sterling has been reflected in a rise of all commodities and cotton has gained nearly Rs. 10 per Candy.

The most remarkable feature of the local market is the steadiness of the Oomra D|January Contract, which is now only Rs. 9 below the price of Broach. Reports from the Berars so far received point to a reduction there to nearly 8 annas of last year's crop, arrivals are remarkably few, and the season is late, and it is a combination of these factors which has led to the tight position here. On the other hand as we pointed out last week Exporters' commitments are small, and we think that normal parity between Broach and Oomra will be regained before the expiry of the Oomra Contract on January 25th.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 3.

Ellora, Carter, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.

Gambada, Brown, Calcutta.

Versova, Rowe, Busrah.

British Colonel, Ashmore, Abadan.

Comorin, Cartwright, Sydney.

LOADING.

December 3.

Steamer Varela for Busrah.

Steamer Mooltan for London.

Steamer New Orleans for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Comorin:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (9 a.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 188 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney etc., on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P and O S N Coy's mail steamer Mooltan is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 p.m.) from Sydney with mails, a general cargo and 43 passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambada, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1168.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

NOT EVEN DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

"White Paper" Fraud Unmasked.

"MAC" LOUDLY PROTESTS BUT AGREES WITH CHURCHILL.

Premier Quotes Jayakar In Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Premier continuing his speech on the India debate in the House of Commons then dwelt at length on the history of Indian Reforms from the Minto-Morley period down to the Second Round Table Conference. He made elaborate references to the work of the Simon Commission and the various factors leading to the summoning to the Round Table Conference. He briefly narrated the work of the First Round Table Conference and showed how the Princes' readiness to join All-India Federation changed the outlook and put the question of Central Federated Government with Executive and Legislative responsibility and authority entirely on a new basis. Proceeding with the achievements of the Second Round Table Conference, he said:—

"We had added very considerably to the discussion of the subjects that must be discussed and settled, before a constitution could be granted, and yesterday, he made the declaration which was published in the form of a White Paper regarding which, the resolution which he was now moving had been drafted. He would try to put before the House the general situation, as it was at the present moment.

UNWIELDY BODY.

The Round Table Conference itself was never a body, which as a whole, could deal with intricate details. If he might repeat what he said yesterday morning, the Round Table Conference was an Assembly where temptation to make speeches was absolutely irresistible, and when a body of men had to settle down to discuss such subjects as relation between the Executive and the Legislature in a centralised India, relation between one community and another from the point of view of representative democracy, a body of eighty or ninety men and women making long speeches (so long, that when they were confined to half an hour, the Chairman always rejoiced that brevity was established) was not the body to deal with these problems. But that was the body to make the nature of a problem clear. That was the only body, which speaking on behalf of every interested section in India, could put the problem in its full and larger sectionalised details, before the representatives of this parliament.

THE NEXT STEP.

The Great value of the Round Table Conference was that it enabled every one of us who attended that body to understand about: (1) What was the Indian mind (2) In trying to translate that mind into a working constitution, what were the big problem that must be sucessfully solved by whatever authority of this House of Parliament which was charged with reponsibility, and first of all of producing a draft constitution. That piece of work was magnificently done by Round Table Conference. What was the next stage? (3) It was quite obvious that the next stage was to refer this question for detailed examination—constructive examination not destructive examination—to small bodies, approaching more to the size of an executive, without executive powers, mainly on the spot.

PROBLEMS FOR ELUCIDATION.

Therefore, the contributions made by the Round Table Conference were now coming into the stage of close examination, and we hoped yesterday, that several committees should go out to India to deal with those subjects.

There were three points which the Round Table Conference had asked should be specially examined. The most important one was the franchise. What was to be the franchise? Was it to be the same in every province, for instance? He was not suggesting, by putting a question. Make no mistake about that. For the purpose of election, should the village panchayat be used? Was the system of proportional representation specially fitted for Indian conditions? Was a common register possible? These questions of detail, questions which related to Indian conditions which must be fitted into the scheme of Government, ought to be dealt with by men, if possible, accustomed to that kind of work, and committees of that character would go out at the beginning of January, as far as we could possibly arrange it, and over each of these committees, we proposed that some one of some authority, some distinction in this country should preside.

Sir Austen Chamberlain: Is the Right Honourable Gentleman assuming that election to the Central Legislature will be direct election? Are we to understand that from what what he has said?

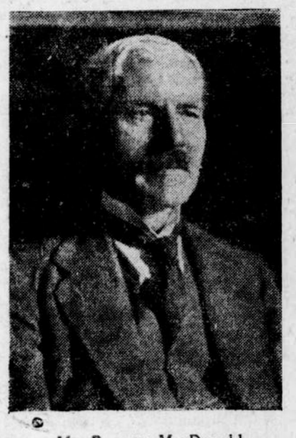
Mr. MacDonald: No. That was what he was very anxious that neither Sir A. Chamberlain nor anyone should assume that by his statement. We had not taken decision upon it. If he cared, he could go through the very long category of problems which had been settled regarding election to the central authority direct or indirect, special constituencies, if indirect, through the provinces, the provinces being represented directly or not. These question would have to be settled, and this committee would make, he hoped, decisive contribution for the guidance of the Government first and Parliament afterwards, as to how these questions were to be settled and embodied in the constitution.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

There were one or two important problems outstanding. First undoubtedly, was the problem of communal representation. He had tried his best, and one night, he had got them so near that only one communal seat stood in the way of complete agreement, but he had failed up to now. Yesterday, an appeal was again made to the communities to go home and settle the question among themselves; if they failed again,—and he was not sure they would, because they were beginning to be aware that they had not only had an influence on us but he thought we had had some influence on them too—after having impressed upon them the necessity for settling this among themselves, he thought they were going home with firmer determination to come to an agreement to which all communities would assent.

But supposing it failed? Government took the view that it was not justified in allowing a failure of this kind to stand between it and putting into operation of the constitution, which was otherwise roughly and generally agreed to. It would never be forgiven. After all, one had to take political consequences into one's account, practically in relation to facts, and not in relation to fears like Mr. Churchill.

Just let the House imagine this situation. We were agreed on



Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

the reserve subjects or were practically and generally agreed on them. We were agreed about the Central authorities. Princes had agreed among themselves as to how they were going to enter and what power and representation they were going to have.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION CLARIFIED.

When all that was done, and communal question was still unsettled by agreement among themselves, the Government turned round and said, "until that was settled, we can do nothing at all." There was not single political platform in India which would not ring with denunciation that would carry conviction that this Government, from the very beginning of its negotiations with Indian representatives, never meant to carry out its pledges and promises and never meant business So far as he was concerned, he was not going to be a party to a position such as that, especially when as a matter of fact, they had got a system, however imperfect, working at the present day

They had set up a system in India which provided for communal representation. The suggestion was that the Government should make it perfectly clear, that although everything was decided, if this problem was not settled, then it would do nothing It was asked to do that, although as a matter of fact, the problem did not prevent the representative institution now working in India.

He could not say what they were going to do. If this responsibility had to be faced and if the Government did nothing more than say to Indians when the Constitution was otherwise ready, that they had asked them to settle how it was going to be worked as far as representation was concersed, and we declined to make a permanent decision and we equally declined to allow them to bar the way for taking responsibility upon themselves by shoving it on our shoulders, then trouble arose.

CONSTITUTION MUST NOT BE BLOCKED.

Therefore, the decision of the Government was that the present system of representation, necessarily adapted here and there on the new conditions, should be fitted in with the machine and it should be used to work the machine, until such time as they themselves were in a position to fit a better part into the machine. That might be the action or it might not be the action. He could not commit the Government. He said, it was absolutely impossible for the members to vote and think or act on the assumption, that under the existing conditions in India, Government could possibly take up an attitude, that short of communal agreement, no constitution could be worked.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

There were also very important outstanding matters relating to details of the States representation. They now had an assurance that the States meant every word they said at the beginning of the Round Table Conference and that they were busy working on the problems,—very difficult to handle with them—because members who knew India knew what tremendous range of variety, power and authority was comprehended in the group of States that were Indian Independent States. But again, the Government had said that every assistance it could give to the Princes to come to conclusion, regarding the conditions in which they could enter Federation, would be given. The third important point was franchise. He would say no more about that, than what he had already said. The whole question,—how representation was to be built and upon what basis,—would be referred to a very authoritative committee for our guidance and the guidance of Indians themselves, and in committees to be appointed Indians would co-operate.

Col. Wedgwood: Does that include the States?

Mr. MacDonald replied: No. The Indian States were separate States and they must be allowed to govern themselves in their domestic affairs. He would say —he did not mean to deal with it, but as a consolation to Col. Wedgwood—thot it was not by imposing outside authority that those changes would be made, but by the co-operation and companionship of the States that had already taken adequate steps to deal with those matters that big changes would come.

Major Attlee asked whether those commitees were going to report back to the Round Table Conference.

Mr. MacDonald said he was just coming to the point which covered that Regarding contact, he said, that in the meantime, it was going to be kept up between the Government and those committees. He asked the Round Table Conference yesterday if they would agree to his nominating in consultation with them a sort of a Committee of Consultation which would enable them to keep contact with Indian public opinion, whilst inquiries were being made and whilst their reports were being digested. And to that, they had assented.

THE ROUND TABLE METHOD.

There was another class of subjects known as "safeguards", and there was great deal of agreement upon those supjects, like Defence, Finance, Foreign Affairs etc. Those were three important ones, but there was a Fourth of very great importance too. That was the question of commercial disabilities. All these subjects had been before the Federal Structure Committee, and although he could not report that there was complete agreement, the position of the Government had been made perfectly clear regarding them. Do not make any mistake about that. There was a very substantial amount of agreement on subjects like Defence, and he thought, regarding foreign affairs, it was almost hundred per cent and about others in varying satisfactory positions.

There was a question raised regarding the method of conducting these negotiations. He wanted to tell the House without any reserve that he was perfectly convinced that the work which had been done could never have been done by any method except by the method of co-operative consultation. and to say further, that if any Government here were to try and change that now. it would destroy all chance of continuing agreement and co-operation with India itself. The method of the Round Table Conference was the only method that would enable India and ourselves to come to an agreement to work that Agreement in harmony and to work that Agreement for the benefit of India itself, also for the honour and good of the Commonwealth to which it belonged.

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE.

Arising from that, was the question of relation between the negotiating Government and this House and here again, he did not think that members ought to be left in any doubt about what the relations ought to be. Government must conduct these negotiations. There could be no question of the House of Commons conducting them by periodical debate and periodical resolution.

He would like to enunciate the rather old fashioned doctrine, but one which he thought was still very sound. They sat on these front benches because, rightly or wrongly, the Government—

Mr. Maxton: "Wrongly".

Mr MacDonald: "The Honourable Gentleman will change his opinion soon.—Because the Government has been elected by a majority in this House and those who sit here have presumbly confidence of the majority of the House of Commons." Having that majority, Government was charged with the duty of conducting negotiations, and those negotiations had to be carried on from Parliament to Parliament. That was the method of the Government and regarding India, the Cabinet must carry on these negotiations until the point was reached when the proposed agreement was "initialled" the very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties. When parties to negotiations initialled it, then at that point, the House of Commons was asked whether it agreed. If it agreed, that was all right. If it disagreed, he thought most Government would regard the disagreement as vote of "no confidence" and take steps accordingly.

MR. CHURCHILL SNUBBED.

He just wished to refer to the amendment—he hoped he did not appeal to deaf ears—that Mr. Churchill and other members whose names followed his own order paper would be content with the opportunity for debate and would not carry this to a division or would not move the amendment which quite obviously was drafted before the White paper was drafted.

Mr. Churchill: "No".

Mr. MacDonald said he was surprised.

Mr. Churchill said it was drafted at 6 p.m. yesterday, after the White Paper was issued.

Mr. MacDonald said that he assumed from the contents of the Amendment that it was drafted before the White Paper was issued. He hoped that all he required to do was to give Mr. Churchill this assurance. The first point was this: "Providing that nothing in the said policy shall commit this House to the establishment in India of Dominion Constitution as defined by the Statute of Westminster." There was no Dominion Constitution defined by the Statute of Westminster. He would like to draw attention of Mr. Churchill on that point to the fact that the Statute of Westminster in the terms of the Statute itself could only apply to Dominions specified in it. Therefore, before anything was done to Purma and India ir any other section that had advanced across the boundary of absolutely subject State and was put into the category of self-governing state,—not one of them could be subject to or could enjoy whatever privileges that the Statute of Westminster conferred without specific legislation in this House.

Mr. Churchill interrupted and said that nobody had ever suggested that the constitution could be set up without India Bill.

Mr. MacDonald said he was not referring to the India Bill at all. Only way in which it could be brought under the Statute of Westminster by a Bill which Government contemplated would be by a specific clause in the Bill. But he was not to contemplate that he contemplated a bill which would go thruogh, giving India power adumbrated in the White Paper containing his declaration at the Conference yesterday. But that alone would not bring India under the Statute of Westminster. If India was to be brought under the Statute, a clause to that specific effect must be in the Bill or if it was not there, and India was going to enjoy liberties and power of the Statute of Westminster, then another Bill adding the name of India to the list of the Dominions in the Statute would be required to be passed by the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill interrupting again asked if he understood Mr. MacDonald to say that there were two matters, one a clause in India Bill and the other an amendment of the Statute of Westminster.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the second bill would be an amendment of the Statute.

Mr. Churchill remarked that then he was right in his interpretation about India Bill.

Mr. MacDonald said "yes", that was one of the two ways, but he had taken Mr. Churchill's interpretation really to mean that powers could not be given to India which would bring her under the Statute of Westminster.

Mr. MacDonald declared that no power was given to India in the White Paper, no power was foreshadowed in the White Paper and that nothing could develop from the White Paper or on the lines of the White Paper which would put India under the Statute of Westminster.

Mr. Maxton interrupted and said that then there was no chance of it giving India independence.

HALTING EXPLANATION.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me deal with that interruption, beeause after all, this is not our only audience to-day. In the ordinary way, I should let that go.

But I say this that the White Paper and the powers foreshadowed in it have been accepted as promising, at any rate by the Round Table Conference and that the question of application of the Statute of Westminster, although not dealt with here and not in contemplation by the Government, is not a question barred for ever; but if India comes under it and when she comes under it it will be by precisely the same consideration. Precisely the same machinery precise the same method by which Canada, Australia and New Zealand have come under it.

The interpretation (of Mr. Maxton) used in India as meaning that India is being put in an inferior position is not accurate. I hope India will not have any misconception of the position.

MAXTON EXPOSES.

Mr. Maxton said: "The Prime Minister took my interruption very seriously. I also do not want it to be misunderstood in India. I merely made it to indicate to this House and to India that in the assurances which the Prime Minister is giving to Mr. Churchill in reply to his interruption, he was pointing out and was making a case that it was almost impossible for the Indian people under the contemplated legislation to secure complete independence."

Mr. MacDonald: "There is no intention of it and India does not wan tit. Moreover, if this is going to be the subject of controversy in India, there are provisions in this White Paper which will withhold for the transition period power from the Indian Federal Government which the Dominions enjoy. Everyone knows that and Indians agree to it. Therefore, nobody must make that observation to serve as stick with which to beat this Government not here, but in India."

Mr. Lansbury: "It is rather important that we understand what the Prime Minister does really mean. We understand that there are certain reserved subjects which it is agreed, that they shall be ultimately reserved for the Indian Legislature. Do the Government, when they talk about Dominion Status, intend at any period that India shall attain it, and do you want her to attain full Dominion Status, the same as other Dominions?"

"MAC" EXPLAINS AWAY.

Mr. MacDonald: "The point is perfectly clear and settled. I am dealing with the situation as it is today. I say regarding the Statute of Westminster, two main things."

"Firstly, the Statute of Westminster in the way it is drafted applies only to the Dominions specified in its preamble and secondly, as long as this is a transition stage which is contemplated in the White Paper and agreed to by Indian representatives, and lastly the Statute of Westminster cannot apply to India. When Parliament deals with the reserved subjects, when the time has come to remove the reserve from them, then the Statute of Westminster may be the subject of an amendment such as been alluded to."

Proceeding Mr. MacDonald said: "Mr. Churchill's amendment wished also to provide that the policy to be followed should effectively safeguard British trade in and with India from adverse or prejudicial discrimination. That was exactly what the Government was standing for at the present moment. What moreover had it to do with the subject of the Agreed resolution agreed to at the end of the first phase of the Round Table Conference? It was raised on a very slender point. It was raised again the other day, but Mr. Churchill could not carry anyone into the division lobby with him on the ground that there was any doubt as to the position of the Government on this point.

CHURCHILL TURNS THE TABLE.

Then again Mr. Churchill wanted to provide that no extension of self-Government in India at this juncture should impair the ultimate responsibility of Parliament for peace, order and good Government of the Indian Empire and that was one of the subjects of the safeguards.

Mr. Churchill interrupting said that he understood the Premier to say that the various provisions in Mr. Churchill's amendment were agreed to by the Government.

Mr. MacDonald: "No".

Mr. Churchill said that he thought that was the purpose of what Mr. MacDonald had been telling.

PREMIER'S RETORT.

Mr. MacDonald replied that safeguarding provisions were the governing conditions. These had been stated at the plenary session of the Conference by the Government representatives and fought out in Federal Structure Committee by Government's representatives. "You could not ask the people to disagree with them on that point."

Mr. Churchill interrupting again asked whether Mr. MacDonald would permit the insertion of those very principles to which Mr. MacDonald had said he consented. Mr. Churchill explained that he was asking whether Mr. MacDonald would not accept the amendment to assert these principles with which Mr. MacDonald was in agreement.

MAC'S ULTIMATUM.

Mr. MacDonald retorted that if there was anything in the amendment really germane to the present position, he would certainly consider the acceptance of it. He contended that in view of the statement contained in the White Paper, those conditions were not of a nature to justify anyone voting against the policy declared in the White Paper.

He put himself in the hands of the House. If the House however asked the Government to agree not to do what they had done yesterday, he would certainly be no party to it.

There was the expression "Good Government" in Churchill's amendment. It was very vague and general. He exempted that expression from what he had said of ultimate responsibility for peace and order—certainly in the Provinces as well as in the Centre.

JAYAKAR QUOTED IN COMMONS.

Mr. MacDonald said, that the night before last, there was a very remarkable and helpful speech delivered by Mr. Jayakar. He would like to quote a sentence from it. Mr. Jayakar had said: "I thought it my duty to speak quite frankly from my point of view. I think it a very great opportunity for your country. The question is whether you take hold of it. Everything depends on the way you make your choice. We can only watch you make the choice. The privilege of making it is yours. The Young and Old in India are watching on the tip-toe of expectation to see what is going to be the issue of this Conference. Is it going to be a success or failure—failure in the sense which I have spoken. I hope providence will enable you to decide it to be a success."

Mr. MacDonald concluded, "I beg and pray this House, by the debate on these two days and finally by the decision by division in the lobby, should that be necessary, to help the Government to make its work a great and abiding success." (Cheers).

(Other speeches on India Debate on pages 3 and 4.)

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